The Weekly Constitution Post.

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A LULLABY.

BY J. G. HOLLAND.

Rockaby, lullaby, bees in the clover!—
Crooning so drowsily, crying so low—
Rockaby, lullaby, dear little rover!
Down into wonderland—
Down to the under land—
Go, oh go!
Down into wonderland go!

Rockaby, lullaby, rain on the clover!
Tears on the eyelids that waver and weep;
Rockaby, lullaby—bending it over
Down on the mother-world,
Down on the other world!
Sleep, oh sleep!
Down on the mother-world sleep!

Rockaby, lullaby, dew on the clover!
Dew on the eyes that will sparkle at dawn!
Rockaby, lullaby, dear little rover!
Into the stilly world—
Into the lily-world
Gone, oh gone!
Into the lily-world, gone!

—St. Nicholas for November.

PARK MOULTRIE.

BY CAPT. CHAS. HOWARD.

The finding of Randolph Rhett dead in his library, on the evening of October 29th, 1853, gave rise to considerable excitement. The sudden taking off of so prominent a member of the Carolina Legislature as Mr. Rhett, was to be deplored by the entire State, and when it became known that he had been murdered, a thrill of horror shot through every heart.

Mr. Rhett's library was situated on the ground floor of his spacious and magnificent mansion. The eastern windows looked out upon a beautiful palmetto grove, while the southern ones revealed the loveliness of a flower garden.

The legislator had never married, but his roof sheltered a lovely girl who bore his name. His nephew, a young Georgian named Parke Moultrie, resided with him. The youth was reading law under the colonel, as Mr. Rhett was called throughout the State, and it was he who had found him dead among his books and legal papers.

When the student entered the room at 8 o'clock on the fatal morning, he found his uncle bowed upon the desk, like a weary person napping. He did not manifest any surprise at this, for the colonel often rose at four; read or write till seven, to fall asleep again in the position I have, in a word, described. Moultrie—I am writing from his testimony elicited at the inquest—took a legal volume from the book case, and threw himself into a chair near one of the southern windows, the sash of which was raised. He open the volume at a page where several slips of paper had been placed by some one, and a sudden breath of southern breeze lifted them from the book. One piece lighted directly beneath the colonel, and the youth thought to recover it without discommoding his relative. He left the chair, and was putting his hand beneath the *fauteuil* when he noted a dark red spot on the carpet.

As it looked like blood, he started and tried to waken the colonel. Failing to do so by gentle shaking, he raised his head and saw the unmistakable glare of death in his eyes. There was a red stain on his well-ironed shirt front—it was the wound of the life-destroying dagger. The colonel had been dead several hours. Parke Moultrie could see this at a glance.

He did not rouse the house until he had examined the room. The colonel's money had not been touched; his papers were intact. Then what motive prompted the murder! Revenge! Colonel Rhett had no avowed enemies who would stoop to the level of the midnight assassin. He did not fear the stealthy blow.

"My foes are chivalrous," he was wont to say. "When they want revenge, like gentlemen, to the field of honor they will call me."

Parke Moultrie found a bruised daisy leaf on the window sill. It bore the imprint of shoe-nails, and it told the youth that his uncle's assassin had gained the house through the flower garden. He had preserved the leaf, and exhibited it to the coroner's jury. I have said that the papers of the deceased were found intact. But a mystery now bothered the minds of many. A will, which the colonel was known to have written, could not be found, though the mansion was searched thoroughly a dozen times. At last, deeply buried among some old letters, a codicil was discovered. It was dated a year before the murder, and read thus:

"Codicil to the will of Randolph Rhett: I bequeath to my nephew, Marion Rhett, who, when last heard from, was in Richmond, Va., the sum of twenty thousand dollars, on condition that he takes charge of my plantation and manages it for my child, Viola. I appoint him executor of my estate, and the guardian of my child. The other items of my will, namely, the thousand dollars to Parke Moultrie; the remainder of my property, exclusive of the bequest to Marion Rhett, to Viola."

This codicil was properly signed with the well known autograph of the extinguished Carolinian, and it was thought that he had misplaced the will.

"I do not know much about this business of mine," said Viola to Parke Moultrie several days subsequent to the funeral. "I have heard father speak of a Rhett who has disgraced the family by marrying a traveling actress; but I have forgotten his christian name. Marion sounds like it, though I do not think that is it. Shall I write to Richmond?"

"I would advise you to do so," said the student. "It is proper that your father's affairs should be attended to at once," and he added as he turned away:

"I am curious to see this Marion Rhett—this unknown cousin of mine."

That night Viola dispatched a letter to the capital of the Old Dominion, and a week elapsed before a reply came.

The letter which she received was signed "Marion Rhett." The writer expressed sorrow at the colonel's sudden death, and much surprise at the former that befallen him. "I am coming down in a few days," he wrote, "and I will have no rest till the assissin is hung."

"I adjudge him a young man," said Parke Moultrie, studying the chirography of the Virginian letter. "A young man about my own age—four and twenty. I had expected to see a man in the neighborhood of thirty-six."

One evening, several days after the reception of the letter, Marion Rhett reached the plantation.

That he was a genuine Rhett could not be disputed. He possessed the intellectual forehead of his revolutionary ancestors; he could boast of the Rhett eyes the Rhett mouth, and the ringing molody of the Rhett voice.

"What do you think of him!" Viola found time to whisper to Parke Moultrie.

He is the person he represents himself—Sumter Rhett's son," was the student's reply. "But there is something about him I do not like, Viola. I cannot explain myself now."

Marion Rhett, gradually assumed the reins of government on the plantation. He treated Parke Moultrie deferentially for a fortnight, when he suddenly began to wax cold toward him. He hinted that there was a good opening for law students in Richmond, and, unwilling, for Viola's sake, to resist after the manner of the Carolinian, he quitted the estate.

"I shall feel lonely while you are away, Parke," Viola said to him on the night prior to his departure. "I do not like my cousin. He treats me kindly; he is very entertaining; but there is something about him I do not like."

Parke Moultrie started at her last words. He had made use of them while addressing her shortly after Marion Rhett's arrival on the plantation.

"What have you discovered, Viola?"

"Nothing, Parke—only there is a something about him I do not like. I cannot explain myself."

Parke Moultrie kissed Viola Rhett before he went away, and a week later a letter informed her that he had opened a law office in Petersburg, Virginia.

Occasionally, during the year that followed the departure of the student, Viola heard from him, and he from her.

To his repeated advice to watch the doings of Marion Rhett she at last began to return evasive replies, and one evening the contents of a certain letter startled him.

Viola was about to become the wife of Marion Rhett!

This announcement, made by the fair girl herself, drove Parke Moultrie from the chair, and he stared at the letter, unable to credit the evidences of his senses.

"He has fascinated her with those baleful eyes of his!" he cried, crushing the letter in his hand. "I love the girl; she loves me, or did, I know this! By heavens! his plans shall amount to nothing. I will battle him, if I am compelled to kill him on the field of honor. They are not fitted for one another; the angels in Heaven above revolt at this match, and the demons down under the sea rejoice. He has charmed her, as the serpent charms the bird. He drove me from the plantation that he might work with none to molest, nor make him afraid. I will not give Viola up without a struggle. With the spell broken, she will return to me. She is not sinning—no! no! Marion Rhett has done it all!"

Maddened almost beyond control, Parke Moultrie stood over his law tables, with bloodless lips and clenched hands. The room was growing dark, and the lamplighter was making his rounds. The lawyer's form was not visible from the street, but his door, flung wide, told passers-by that he had not deserted the office.

While he stood in the dusk, slowly recovering from the excitement into which Viola's letter had thrown him, he heard a boy's voice at the door.

"This is the place, ma'am, but I guess Mr. Moultrie's gone out."

"No, I am here," said the lawyer, hastening to the door. "If the lady will step in, I will light the gas."

He saw the door darkened by a form, clad in female attire, and turned the gas on. The next moment, he closed the door, and turned to his visitor.

He found a woman who had not passed her twenty-second year. She was very beautiful, fragile in form, intellectual in countenance, but there lurked the fire of passion in her dark Southern eyes, and it heightened her loveliness.

She dropped into the chair which the lawyer pushed to her, and looked him in the face.

"Do you listen to clients after office hours?" she asked, in a rich voice, which rippled over a smile that played over her coral lips.

"Yes, miss—or, madam."

"Madam, if you please, Mr. Moultrie," she said, her eyes flashing hatefully, and then she laid a white, ungloved hand on the table. "That hand," she murmured, "you must separate forever from the hand it grasped before the altar five years ago. Do you understand, Mr. Moultrie?"

"I think I do. You seek a divorce."

"And I must not seek in vain," she said, firmly.

Parke Moultrie drew some paper from the drawer, and sharpened his pencil.

"Please state your cause, madam," he said, glancing at her.

"Five years ago, come the tenth of next October, I, as Maud Raymond, better known to the playgoing world as Mademoiselle Beauchampe, was united in marriage to Marion Rhett."

At mention of his rival's name Parke Moultrie almost dropped his pencil. The woman did not seem to notice his emotion, and continued after a brief pause.

"I don't know why I married him, I never loved him. He had no money."

"Perhaps he had prospects?" suggested the lawyer.

"Prospects!" echoed the petitioner, with a smile. "Ah! he had prospects. He had a rich uncle—Randolph Rhett I think his name was. He expected money there, but his marriage with me ruined all his prospects. His uncle cursed him in a long letter, and told him that he had cut him off without a cent. I hold the letter. After that, Marion Rhett soon tired of me. He basely deserted me in Mobile. That was three years ago. I have spoken to him but once since. It was in Harrisburg. I was playing my last engagement there. It was the night of the twentieth of October, 1853."

"What!" cried Parke Moultrie, starting again.

Marion Rhett's wife repeated the declaration.

"Are you confident of the date?"

"I am. I can swear that I talked with him then and there."

"Mrs. Rhett, on what grounds do you petition for a divorce?"

"On the grounds of desertion; but there is another charge which I would to God the court would hear."

"Will you make it now?"

She rose to her feet, and looked the lawyer in the eye. All the passions of a Cenci burned in her eyes, and her voice was cuttingly vindictive and emphatic.

"I charge the man who charmed me to the altar with the basest of crimes—the crime of murder," she cried.

"Can you prove it?" cried Parke Moultrie, springing almost triumphantly from his chair.

"I do not know," she said slowly. "Oh God, if thy angels could speak in the courts of men! He slew Colonel Rhett, his uncle. The dagger he carried would fit the death-wound which I have seen so minutely described in the papers. I know he killed him, for I have heard him swear that he would do it. What sweet revenge if I could prove it!"

"Hold!" cried the lawyer. "One of his lies shall furnish the missing link. I have a letter which he wrote to the colonel's child one week after the murder. In that letter he declares that he was in Alexandria the night of the twentieth."

"He was not! On the morning of the 11th of October, 1853, I left Harrisburg for the South. I was obliged to retire from the stage on account of my health. I reached Cloyden on the 28th. That night I rambled among the suburbs of the town. I saw a man approaching, and I shrunk into the shade of a palmetto. He passed me, and I saw the face of my husband. He went toward Colonel Rhett's plantation. The next day he was not in Cloyden. I have not seen him since. Mr. Moultrie, you can draw your own conclusions."

Parke Moultrie was not slow in drawing them.

The next day he left Richmond, and one night suddenly confronted Marion Rhett. A gentleman whom he made known as Mr. Swails, of Pittsburgh, accompanied him.

"Where were you on the 20th of October, 1853," inquired Mr. Swails, during the conversation that followed the introduction.

The answer came after a moment's thought.

"In Alexandria and Washington."

"Ah! a fine old town, Alexandria," said the questioner; and then the conversation fell upon the murder at the plantation.

"I was in Richmond that night, at the Spotswood," said Marion Rhett.

The last word was still quivering on his lips when Swails rose to his feet.

"Marion Rhett, in the name of the Commonwealth of South Carolina, I arrest you for the murder of your natural uncle, Randolph Rhett."

The accused laughed.

"Well, well, this is a joke, Mr. Moultrie, I suppose I am indebted to you for its perpetration. So I am to exhibit a clear alibi to a dozen men. We'll drink over this."

With forced good humor Marion Rhett ordered wine, and astounded the officer and his friend.

But, alas! for his precious life, his alibi was not a good one. The lie in his letter to Viola hung him. The evidence of his wronged wife he could not overthrow. Before he died he confessed to another crime. Entering his uncle's chamber that fatal night, he found him at the desk. There, before the old man could recognize him, he drove the little dagger to his breast, stole the will, and wrote the codicil found among the old letters.

The spell of Marion Rhett's fascination dissolved, Viola returned to the love of Parke Moultrie, and became his wife.

"You do not need a divorce now," said the lawyer to the deserted actress, after the villain's condemnation.

"But I must have it! The world shall never point to me and say, 'Her husband was hung by his own lies.' The court must separate us before he dies."

On the morning of Marion Rhett's last day on earth, certain papers were placed in his hands. They told him that the ties that had bound him to Maud Raymond were broken.

The intelligence embittered his last moments; but he met his fate with the courage of a Rhett. It was Marion Rhett who left the daisy leaf in the library, as is related in the first part of this story; it was Marion Rhett who was hung by his own lies.

The actress committed suicide four years since in New York. On her person was found the decree that separated her from a murderer

Parke Moultrie and his wife are happy. Over his desk hangs a sword and faded uniform. True to the teachings of his father—true to the spirit of the Rhetts—he wore them nobly for the "lost cause."

LADIES COMPARING THEIR GARTERS.

[N. Y Express.]

The other day, after a meeting of a certain famous women's club in New York, the ladies amused themselves comparing their garters, to see which wore the handsomest, for garters of extravagant expense have lately come into fashion, and several of these members wear their clasped with gold and precious stones. The jewelers are all introducing new designs for garter clasps that promise shortly to cost as much as the bracelets that fashion has discarded. A charming woman and singer in society is said to wear a pair of garters that cost $500.

It was "darling George" when a bridal couple left Omaha; it was "dear George" at Chicago; at Detroit it was "George," and when they reached Niagara Falls it was "Say, you."

A SUNSET PICTURE.

The last rays of the setting sun,
Are stealing over hill and dell;
The day with care and toil, is done,
And this hour brings a sacred spell.
Beside my lowly cottage door,
I sit and watch the picture, round,
And feel a thrill, ne'er felt before;
My spirit with the scene is bound.

The earth is quiet, and afar
The hill-tops bathed in sun-light gleam;
No tumult here, the sight to mar,
Only the music of the stream;
The forests now, in robes are dressed
That autumn brought her kings to wear;
She painted, whilst the winds caressed
Their leaflets, gold and crimson, rare.

I always sit and watch the day,
Sink into twilight's loving fold.
The gorgeous clouds change into grey,
From colors warm, to those so cold.
But every spot is beauty, when
The sun-set paints with gorgeous hues
Each grassy hill, and mossy glen
Its loving glanes, with longing woos.

Oh! picture that I love to trace;
Now comes the twilight's form of grey,
And dims each dear, familiar place
From eyes that love each well known place,
As I in thought must close my eyes
Upon the scene that lately smiles
Whilst night with sable veils the skies,
And hides the earth, her only child.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

HOLIDAYS FOR MIDDLE-AGE.

Now that the fires are beginning to burn on library and parlor hearths in the evenings, and the curtains to be drawn close, and the most devout lover of Nature gives up the stroll in shady lanes, or the row on the moonlit river, and comes in-doors for the winter, it is worth while to consider what is to be done in-doors. The work is ready for everybody who chooses to do it; but the relaxation, the rest, the stimulant, which is to fit us for the work—what is that to be? For fashionable classes, this matter of amusement is ruled in almost as inflexible grooves as drudgery for the poor: for men or young people, too, it adjusts itself naturally. The father of a family has his clubs, his share in the political or church meeting, or, at least, his quiet newspaper, cigar and slippers, at home—precisely the drowsy reaction he needs after the friction of the busy day. The boys and girls have their concerts, their lectures, the thousand devices of "sociables," "accidentals," etc., by which they contrive to flock together, to chirp like young birds in May, and, perhaps, to mate like them. But the wives and mothers, the great aggregate of women, no longer young—what is to be their tonic? They certainly need a tonic. The American mother of a family is the real maid of all work in it, and the more faithful and intelligent she is, the more she usually tries to deserve the name. She may work with her hands or not (in the large majority of cases, she does work with her hands,) but it is she who, in any case oversees and gives life to a dozen different interests. Her husband's business, the boys' education, the girls' standing in society, the baby's teething, the sewing and housework for them all, are all processes which she urges on and which rasp and fret daily and hourly on her brain—a very dull, unskilled brain, too often, but almost always quite willing to wear itself out for those she loves. Whether it would be nobler or more politic in her to shirk this work,—husband, babies, and house,—and develop her latent talents, as physican, artist or saleswoman is not the question with us just now. A few women have done this. In the cities, too, money can remove much of the responsibility from the mistress of a household; but the great aggregate of wives and mothers in this country are domestic women who ask nothing better of fate than that whatever strength they have of body and mind shall be drained for their husbands and children. Now this spirit of martyrdom is a very good thing—when it is necessary. For our part, we can see no necessity for it here. We are told that the women's wards in the insane asylums, in New England, are filled with middle-aged wives, mothers driven there by over work and anxiety; through the rest of the country the popular type of the woman of forty is neither fat nor fair, but a sallow, anxious-eyed creature, with teeth and hair furnished by the shops, and a liver and nerves which long ago took her work, temper, and, we had almost said, religion out of her control. This rapid decay of our women may be owing partly to climatic influnce, but it is much more due to the wear and tear of their motherhood, and anxiety to push their children forward, added to the incessant petty rasping of inefficient domestic service.

A man's work may be heavier, but is single, it wears on him on one side only; he has his hours sacred to business, to give to his brief, his sermon, his shop; there is no drain on the rest of his faculties or time. His wife has no hour sacred to this or to that; he brings his trouble to her and it is her duty to comprehend and aid him, while her brain is devising how to keep her boy Tom away from the companions who brought him home drunk last night; how to give Jenny another year of music lessons; how to contrive a cloak for the baby out of her old merino; the burning meat in the kitchen all the while "setting her nerves in a quiver." She has not a power of mind, a skill of body which her daily life does not draw upon. Her husband comes and goes to his office; the out-door air, the stir, the change of ideas, the passing word for this man or that, unconsciously refresh and lift him from the cankering care of the work. She has the parlor, the dining-room, the kitchen, to shut her into it, day after day, year after year. Women without a single actual grief in the world, grow morbid and ill-tempered, simply from living in-doors, and resort to prayer to conquer their crossness, when they only need a walk of a couple of miles, or some wholesome amusement. It is a natural craving for this necessity—amusement—which drives them to the tea-parties and sewing-circles which men ridicule as absurb and tedious.

There is no reason why our women, who are notably rational and shrewd in the conduct of the working part of life, should cut themselves off thus irrationally from the necessary relaxation, or make it either costly or tedious. Let every mother of a family who reads Scribner resolve not to put off her holidays until old age, but to take them all along the way, and to bring a good share of them into this winter. Let her give no ball, no musical evenings, no hot, perspiring teaparties but manage to have her table always prettily served and comfortably provided, and her welcome ready for any friend who may come to it; let her set apart an evening, if possible, when her rooms shall be open to any pleasant friend who will visit her; the refreshment to be of the simplest kind; and, above all, if the table chance not to be well served, or the friends are not agreeable, let her take the mishap as a jest, and meet all difficulties with an easy good humor. It is not necessary to take every bull of trouble by the horns; if we welcome and nod to them as to cheerful acquaintances they will usually trot by on the other side of the road.

Let her take our prescription for the winter, and our word for it the spring will find fresher roses in her cheeks and fewer wrinkles in her husband's forehead.—["Home and Society," in Scribner's for Nov.

FARM NOTES.

MANURE AGAINST BUILDINGS.

Manure is a most destructive material when it comes in contact with woodwork of any kind. It is often difficult, however, to avoid piling it against buildings beneath stable windows, where it is certain to cause decay in the weather-boarding and sill, unless some precaution is taken. Even if it remains but a short time the effect will be destructive. It is possible to prevent this damage to the building, although damage is inevitable if the manure is allowed to remain in direct contact with it. It is simply necessary to provide a passage for air between the manure and the building, as manure never causes decay in wood unless it touches it. By nailing light scantling horizontally to the building immediately beneath the stable windows, also in the same position at the bottom of the sill, and nailing boards upon them perpendicularly, as in a tight board fence, a passage for air is produced, which will prevent all damage to the building. Old boards, if sound will answer. It is questionable indeed if in this case the manure will not act as a preservative, as it is a powerful absorbent of water, and attracts moisture from all substances around it. Even if decay has already commenced, this precaution will prevent further action. Now, while the barnyard is empty, is the time to make such improvements.

SCRAPING FRUIT TREES.

Perhaps October and November are the two best months, and April and May the next best, of the year for scraping and washing fruit trees—apples and pears. There is nothing better as a "wash" with which to scrub the trees than a preparation of one pound of whale oil soap to a large bucket of water, well dissolved. There is nothing more nauseous to the insects than this. It will lay "cold" everything that we have tried it on but the curculio; that, however, cares no more for the mixture, even though accompanied with sulphur, lime water and tobacco juice, than if it were a gingerly dose of spring water. But rose-bugs and the steel-blue grape-bugs surrender to its power incontinently. Every farmer and gardener ought to have a supply of this soap on hand for use whenever necessary. Apple and pear trees, well scraped and then washed with the preparation, will not only be freed from some of the chief insects preying upon foliage and fruit, but will sensibly feel its invigorating effects.

EXERISING COLTS.

To begin with, let it be remarked that colts need a great deal of exercise. By nature they were made for rapid movement. Like young birds, they develop in motion. Many most promising youngsters are fatally checked in the development of their powers by lack of needed exercise in their second and third years. I hold that a colt needs a great deal of exercise; not to the halter; which is good for nothing but to sweat out a lazy groom, but sharp, quick exercise in the taking of which every muscle is brought into play, every joint tested, and every vein, however small, swelled taut with rapid blood, as is the case when allowed the liberty of hill and plain, and to follow the promptings of nature.—[Murray's Perfect Horse.

NEST EGGS.

To make a nest egg, take an ordinary hen's egg, break a small hole in the small end, about three-eights of an inch in diameter, extract the contents, and after it is thoroughly clear inside, fill it with powdered slacked lime, tamping it in order to make it contain as much as possible. After you have a nest egg which cannot be distinguished by the hen from the other eggs, and one which will not crack (like other eggs) by being frozen.

WENS ON CATTLE.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune cures wens on his cattle as follows: Take half a pint of soft soap and dry-slacked lime in powder, mix them somewhat thicker than a common whitewash, take a piece of shingle, or something similar, and rub in the mixture well for four or five times once a day, or in as many mornings; let it heal of itself, and by that time the wen is off, and your cow will lose neither milk nor flesh under the treatment. There is no patent right to this; it is free to all who may see fit to use it.

A MALE reporter in an inland town went to a millinery opening and wrote a description of a bonnet, with a pigeon sitting on the top and a peacock's tail drooping at the side. The milliner withdrew her advertisement, but the reporter swears that there were no important mistakes in his description.

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

SLEEP.

Spirit of rest, serene and calm,
'Neath thy soft spell mine eyelids steep;
Pour on my breast thy soothing balm,
Beautiful angel, Sleep!
Through the long hours till morning break
With opiate flowers my senses take,
And long in thy blest embrace me keep,
Beautiful angel, Sleep.

Dark and soft is thy dreamy eye,
With lashes black as the winter night,
And twined in thy flowing hair there lie
Poppies of scarlet bright.
From out of the West when the sun retires
And hilltops glow with his fading fires,
Thy mantle of purple mist doth sweep,
Beautiful angel, Sleep.

Visit the dungeon drear and lone,
Where hopeless, sorrowing captives pine,
And round the couch where the suffering moan
Thy soothing arms entwine.
On misery's brow thy hand be pressed,
Where teardrops flow. Oh! give them rest.
Of Lethe's stream may they all drink deep,
Beautiful angel, Sleep.

W. A. C. LADE.

THE LATEST FASHIONS.

FRENCH DRESSES.

The small details that go to make up the style and beauty of French dresses are fully displayed at the late autumn openings at the more exclusive houses. The general designs were heralded early in the season, but these stylish features and minutæ of the toilet are decided by the latest importations. The basques of handsome silk dresses—either black, dark colored, or light toilets for evening—are far more fancifully made than the plain corsages of street suits of wool stuffs. The front of the basque may be rounded, pointed, or cut in two or four long square-cornered pieces; its edges are merely piped, corded, or else simply lined. The sides of the basque are not slashed, and extend over the hips, though not so deeply as in the cuirass pattern. The back has from three to five seams instead of the plain French back with one seam; the seams under the arms are placed very far behind, as also are the short high shoulder seams. The back and side forms widen below the waist, and instead of being laid in flat postilion plaits, are arranged in various devices.

A fancy of Worth's extends each of the four forms of an English back into a loop of the silk doubled, and four other loops are placed under these, making eight loops, each about a finger length deep. A second basque has the side bodies widened below the waist, trimmed on the upper edge with jet galloon and below with fringe, then tied in a broad bow that rests on the middle forms of the basque, this bow at the back has a pretty bouffant effect, and is repeated in various ways. A third English back, also from Worth's, has the middle forms broadened to half a yard below the taper of the waist, lined plainly with the silk of the dress, and held in a square slightly plaited basque; the regular side bodies are longer than the middle forms, are over a finger-length broad, fringed on the edge, and are draped or festooned on the square basque, where a single strap of silk holds them. This simple device makes the most beautiful basque seen on the new dresses. Darts of the basque front are quite low, and the high shoulder seams do not stop abruptly against the neck, but are curved upward in order to give the high neck of dresses now in vogue. Standing collars of silk or velvet, made flaring or else in the English style, with turned-over points, add to the height, and are found on most dresses; sometimes the back of the neck has a box-plaiting like a ruff, though this is not universal, as collars are. The Marie Antoinette collar, with square, rounded, or pointed revers coming low down on the bosom, is also restored to favor, after its disappearance for two years. Trimmings of basque fronts follow the outline of the voluminous garniture of the neck, and there are also many vest-shaped trimmings, though few vests are inserted. The back has flat bias bands tapering at the waist, extending down the entire middle seams, or else it is entirely plain, showing only the gracefully curved seams of the forms. Buttons with button-holes and the new long-looped bows fasten the basque.

A new scalloped front is lapped, and has long narrow scallops bound with silk lapping from alternate sides, with two small buttons in each and loops of silk drooping under the scallops. Sleeves of the close coat shape have also close cuffs of very simple shape and well defined edges, showing merely a piping or the silk with which they are lined. They have also a stiff interlining to hold them in shape. These cuffs are opened in the outer seams far enough to show the white frill beneath, and point downward as well as upward, and sometimes both ways, being concave in the middle, where a band of jet galloon on ribbon, or else doubled silk, passes around them and is tied in a tiny bow. Sometimes there are two small cuffs, one of silk, the other of velvet; and in this case both are turned the same way. Single cuffs have the outer lower edge turned up in triangular shape. Many sleeves are finished by two side-plaited frills turned downward toward the hand and headed by a "bracelet" of the silk tied in a bow. This fashion is pretty for pinked ruffles edged with narrow lace.

A demi-trained skirt accompanies the basques just described for house and carriage toilettes of silk. The trimmings on the bottom of skirts are elaborate in front, while in many cases the three back breadths are plain on the edge, or else form a fan train of box-plaits, or perhaps have a deep Spanish flounce edged with plaiting; a few have three scant straight flounces, with knife plaiting on the edge for trimming back breadths. Front flounces vary in depth according to the tablier above them, and consist mainly of knife plaitings and shirred puffs. Some black silk dresses are elaborate with jet embroidery applied after being wrought in tulle, and others have jet fringe and the jet galloon made of cords and beads, though very little vine passementerie is seen. There are, however, many dresses of black silk and velvet without any jet, notably one from Pingat's, forming a polonaise of the two fabrics worn over a black velvet skirt entirely without trimming. Dark cardinal red silk is tastefully introduced in black silk costumes to be worn by young ladies. The English collar, cuffs, basque, bows, and sash, show linings of this rich deep scarlet, and fan plaitings of the color are interspersed in the flounce that borders the front, while a cardinal fold edges the wide velvet fold that trims the back breadth.

Dark colored silks have velvet of precisely the same shade mixed with them, and are made in the manner just given for plain silks. Matelasse silk is also associated with silks of the same color; the sleeves, or else the basque and tablier, are of the matelasse fabric.

WOOLEN SUITS FOR THE STREET.

While house dresses consist merely of a basque and demi-train, street suits of wool stuffs retain an overdress of some kind. The long apron proves to be the favorite style, and in many cases this apron is extended to form a regular overskirt. The latest designs have a sloped seam down the middle of the apron, making it almost bias, as wool goods cling more closely and drape better when cut bias. This seam is either hidden by one of many rows of jet galloon or of Titan braid, or else bias silk or velvet, or perhaps the seam is not concealed, but is ornamented by a series of four or five long-looped bows. Imported aprons of black cashmere have five rows of jet galloon their whole length, while the edge is finished with jet fringe, crimped tape fringe, or knife plaiting of silk. Striped camel's-hair aprons of the wide two-inch stripes of brown or gray shades now in vogue when cut with this middle seam have the stripes pointed to meet there, and produce a very pretty effect; such aprons are simply piped or corded on the edge. The back drapery is of two straight breadths about five-eighths of a yard wide, corded all around, each sewed to the belt in a wide box-plait, and then lapped from side to side; or else these breadths are gathered across in two drooping puffs, with loops of silk coming from below each puff; the ends hang straight and show square corners below. Other aprons have but one trimmed back-breadth caught up in intricate festooned puffs that defy description. These aprons are more bouffantly draped in the back and are higher on the sides than those lately worn, yet economical and practical women who like the long round overskirt, almost concealing the skirt beneath it, will be glad to know that it is still in vogue. The cuirass basque accompanies aprons and overskirts. Polonaises in the cuirass Marguerite shape, also those with basque backs, are found at the most select houses.—[Harper's Bazar.

VARIETIES.

It is stated that Sir Charles Dilke proposes to cremate the body of his wife, taking it to Germany for the purpose.

Take away my first letter, take away my second letter, take away all my letters, and I am always the same. It is the mail-carrier.

The ladies have worn all sorts of flowers and fruits in their hats, and now they have a turn-up on the side. —[Commercial Bulletin.

In the case of a Kansas man being struck by lightning, the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict: "He was killed by the Lord, but the Lord is all right."

"What is a fort?" asked a teacher. "A place to put men in," was the answer. "What is a fortress, then?" The answer was prompt: "A place to put women."

A Provincial gentleman, who had heard much of the adulterations practiced in large cities, recently had his suspicions confirmed by seeing a man watering the gas, by pouring the liquid into the metre.

"Death is a sad thing," remarked a Schenectady woman, as she stood beside an open grave. "Yes, poor thing," replied another, "how he did like to sit down to a good biled dinner where the pork was just right."

Brick vaults and safes are now manufactured so that any attempt to reach their interior breaks sundry bottles filled with sulphuric acid into powdered carbonate of lime. This produces instaneously carbonic gas enough to suffocate a regiment of burglars.

It is stated that Mr. Sims Reeves, the English tenor, who has just signed contracts to come to America next season for a series of concerts, is to receive one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars for one hundred nights, or eleven hundred and fifty dollars per night. This surpasses the prices paid to the great operatic divas.

Among other good things it is impossible to have too much of, is filial devotion. The son of an editor in this State has been recently convicted of arson, being prompted to commit the crime by a desire to make interesting local news for his father's paper. He had not counted on the additional item containing the news of his own conviction.

A "claimant" has convulsed the quiet neighborhood of Freeport, Ill., by attempting to palm himself off as a long-lost husband. He satisfied the Widow Gaylord and her children of his indentity, but a skeptic in the family brought the matter before the Grand Jury, and the result was that the fellow was found to be an impostor, and sentenced to three years' residence in the Penitentiary.

People in Paris are required to take care of their children. Lucy Hooper writes: "A little child, the offspring of a poor couple residing in one of the minor streets running out of the Avenue Josephine, whilst playing in the middle of the street, was knocked down and run over by a passing carriage and instantly killed. The bereaved parents, in addition to their sorrow for the loss of their child were condemned to pay a fine of a hundred francs for not having kept the child out of the street."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh. Saturday, Oct. 24, 1874

A FEW of the Republican Ring papers still insist that the news from Indiana and Ohio is unsatisfactory and meagre. It is to some.

THE Congressional elections in Ohio and Indiana overthrow the Radical two-thirds majority in the House. Pretty good that for a commencement.

THE editor of the Commercial wants somebody to give us a glass of water. Selfish in this as in everything else. He wants the whisky for himself.

AIN'T it about time to make a draft on the Rebel Archives? Who knows but that Ohio and Indiana might have been saved if that reservoir had been tapped?

THREE months ago the leaders said that the people "should vote for the Ring candidates:" two weeks ago they said they "ought to:" now they say, "please vote for us."

THE miners who cut Buckalew for his vote on the screen bill ought to support Latta, for his advocacy of the measure, and vote against Olmstead who supported and voted for the Tioga act.

THE independent Republican press everywhere admits that the Republicans have lost because they defied the voice of the people, and nominated and renominated men in whom the tax-paying and responsible citizen had no confidence.

THE Philadelphia Evening Chronicle, the new Democratic afternoon paper has been purchased by Mr. Dennis F. Dealy, and under whose proprietorship it appeared on Saturday. Mr. D. is a live and experienced journalist and deserves success.

LAST Spring the Ring organs said it was a lie that the taxes were to be increased. But the people having paid their taxes, know better. They know that they were more than doubled. The same Ring will double them again next year. Will you vote to sustain it in power?

COBB, salary-grabber, was defeated in South Carolina; Poland, salary-grabber, in Vermont; Stevenson, salary-grabber, in Ohio. Now let those Republicans who believe in preserving the integrity of the party, see that Negley, salary-grabber, is served likewise.

LOOK at your tax receipts that represents so large amount of money you had hoped to use in buying food and clothing for your wife and little ones, but which you were forced to pay over to the bloated army of Ring office-holders, and then ask yourself whether you can vote for a single Ring candidate?

THE Radical leaders carved out the State of West Virginia, contrary to the Constitution, for the purpose of securing an unquestioned majority in Congress. But their work does not wash. The Forty-fourth Congress will have both Senators Democratic, with a solid Democratic delegation in the House.

TWELVE hundred thousand dollars increase of taxes in this city in 1874, while it is already acknowledged that the increase will be twenty-five hundred thousand dollars in 1875, and yet the Ring, who squandered these millions in maintaining a standing army of high salaried office-holders, asks you to support its tools at the coming election. Answer them in the language of Ohio and Indiana.

THE Westfield Republican, a New York Republican paper repudiates the nomination of Walter Sessions for Congress, and supports Augustus F. Allen, the Democratic and Liberal nominee. It declares it does not desert its party but only repudiates the bad men nominated by it. You don't catch any of the Republican journals in this region repudiating bad nominations. They "never cease to love" any candidate the Ring sees fit to set up.

MANY good Republicans endeavored to reform their party within its lines; the Ring defeated their efforts and now they are determined to go outside and force both reform and good nominations. This is what hurts the Ring leaders and organs, which have educated themselves up to believe that advocates of honest Republican doctrines would never refuse to swallow any dose prepared for them. Ring tactics have been tried on once too often, as will be made apparent on the first Tuesday of November next. Mark the prediction.

THE address prepared at the Chattanooga Convention, composed of decayed carpet-baggers and tax-eaters admits in terms, that "Republicans cannot be maintained in power in the Southern States without Federal interference." This humiliating confession ought to convince Republicans in the North who believe in the right of the majority in each State to rule, that Federal bayonets have to be called to the assistance of the minority, in one-half the Union, in order that a certain class may plunder at their own sweet will. The Convention was a little late for Ohio and Indiana, but the address is expected to do work in Pennsylvania and New York.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

The contest in the Twenty-fourth Congressional District promises to be a lively one, and there is a most encouraging promise that the independent voters will administer a severe and fitting rebuke to the State Ring, which has undertaken to thrust Wallace upon the people in spite of their earnest and oft repeated protests. The independent Republican voters, however, evidently believe in the maxim "that you can lead a horse to the trough, but you cannot force him to drink." While it is possible for the Ring, by means of intriguing, fraud and corruption, to force the candidancy of such an obnoxious man as Wallace, the right of the people to vote for whom they pleased, cannot yet be interfered with by the Rutans, the Mackeys, the Erretts, and the Camerons, who profess to carry the independence of the Republican voters in their pockets.

It seems almost inconceivable to a large portion of the Republican voters of Washington and Beaver counties, why the State Ring should resort to such base means as it did, to cast ignominy upon Messrs. Moore and Critchlow, and by a resort to the basest of intrigues, and such means of corruption as only the State Ring knows how to use, ignominiously defeat them, and scoff at the wishes of the people. But it is not hard to understand the motive, when the secret workings of the Ring are studied.

Neithes Mr. Moore nor Major Critchlow would have been of any service to the Cameron-Mackey Ring, either in the position of Congressman or in any other position. They were not of the Ring ringy; so the chief of the Ring dispatched their trusty henchman, Quay and Rutan on a scalping mission into the Twenty-fourth District, and they put in their work well, securing the nomination of a man whom the Ring can depend upon in any emergency, and a man not only upon whom the people cannot depend but whom they repudiated and protested against over and over again before the infamous bargain between the Ring and a portion of the conferees was struck and ratified.

The Ring after having forced the obnoxious nomination of Wallace, complacently combed the party cat-o'-nine-tails, and notified the protesting people of the District, that they must either vote the whole ticket, or strip their backs to the lash. It remains to be seen whether the intelligent and honest Republican voters of the twenty-fourth District are freemen, or the mere slaves of Generals Cameron and Mackey and their lieutenants Quay and Rutan. In the caucus, of course the Ring had the advantage of the people and could defy their wishes and their protests alike, but at the polls, the people are a supreme power, and can defeat every scheme of the Ring by voting their independent sentiments. We have good reasons to believe that they are going to do it on the 3d of November, and by so doing put the Ring "in a hole" from which it will never again emerge to oppress the people of this State and pollute the political atmosphere.

The Hon. Geo. W. Miller is a man whom even the bitterest and most uncompromising of his political opponents concede is in every way qualified for the position for which he has been named. He stands upon no narrow and proscriptive platform, but upon the broad grounds of caring for every interest of his District, his State and the whole country and fighting Rings to the death. As the contest now stands, Ring domination in the twenty-fourth District can only be broken up by electing him and defeating Wallace. Independent Republicans who hate the corrupt rule of the State Ring must aid in doing this if the work is to be accomplished. We believe that they will do it, for they love honesty and despise corruption.

THE WHOLE THING EXPLAINED.

When we were receiving the news from the Ohio and Indiana elections on Tuesday night, recording the downfall of Radicalism and Ring rule in these States, we felt that the Ring organs in this city would be able to fully explain the whole matter—to their own satisfaction. We were not mistaken. Yesterday morning they made it as plain as a pike staff. The Commercial explains it in this way.

> The State (Ohio) was only lost on Tuesday through a failure of the Republicans to go to the polls. Victory belongs to those who work the hardest for it. Naturally, many Republicans are disappointed by the result of the election in Ohio. Ohio has upon the whole, a reading, thinking population. The Germans were everywhere zealous and industrious in maintaining their private right. In Indiana Grangerism has thrown some confusion into the struggle between the old parties, and the result is not satisfactory.

The Gazette reasons very profoundly; even more so than the Commercial. It says:

> The Democratic State ticket is elected in Indiana, although the Legislature is reported to be Republican by a reduced majority. Let us give them all they can fairly claim this year, as it is the first rift in the cloud that has hung over them for so many years. But the cloud will soon close up, black and gloomy as ever. Let us be happy! The October elections held Tuesday will exert but little (!) influence on the general canvass, the result being the same as last year. (!) Ohio generally went Democratic. The Republicans have generally gained more than the Democracy.

The theory of the Dispatch is short and sweet, as follows:

> Iowa goes Republican. This is not remarkable, however.

COME OUT OF YOUR HOLES.

The order appears to have gone forth to the Ring organs, the Telegraph included, to pitch into the Democracy on Free Trade, and cease on "copperheadism" and "Southern outrages," as the latter does not go down very well. Not one of them, however, has dared to say that either Hopkins or Cochran are not enthusiastic tariff men, and neither Negley nor Bayne will consent, although challenged, to meet their opponents on the stand and discuss the tariff question. This last appeal of the organs to save the Ring will not avail. Trot out your Negleys and Baynes or dry up.

HAD BUSINESS.

The Commercial comes to the rescue of Archbold, Republican candidate for Assembly, and admits he left for foreign parts at the time of the draft, when this country was in its extremity and the moral and physical force of the North was taxed to the utmost to maintain its existence. Of course Mr. Archbold had business about that time in England; it was a good time to go, and a safe place to reside. He pleads that he was physically unable to fight, but he had no physician's certificate to that effect, we presume his place was filled by some Democrat whose bones may yet be bleaching in the wilderness; at all events some one had to take his place, and risk his life and endure the hardships of the war. Why should Archbold be clothed in purple and fine linen for having evaded the risk and the great struggle? Are there no boys in blue fit for the place, or men who stood their ground at home competent to be legislators? What a howl would be sent up by these Pecksniffian orators if any man in the Democratic ticket had run away during the war. Archbold may be a very nice man, but he must admit that visit to England was most untimely.

REPUDIATIONISTS.

The Radical leaders and organs have a great deal to say about Democratic repudiation, but they seem to have forgotten their own record. The idea that the Democracy under any circumstances would repudiate our national obligations is a mere figment of Radical imagination, their acts of repudiation are matters of history. It will be remembered how early in the war, a Republican State government in Pennsylvania, under the lead of the Ring magnate W. H. Kemble, repudiated our State debt, in the mode of its payment.

The bonds of the State were mostly held in England, and by their terms were made payable in coin, but no sooner did the present leaders of the Radical party in this State come into power than they repudiated the contract, refused to pay at maturity the debt in coin as the contract specified, and forced the holders to accept a depreciated currency in payment. The repudiation of this contract was a rich harvest to the members of the then juvenile Ring, and from that moment they grew rich and powerful as their bank accounts show. We leave the public to form their own conclusions as to how they made fortunes out of this act of repudiation.

But it is refreshing to hear these men now talk about Democratic repudiation. Before the outrageous act was passed by the bondholders' Congress 1869, the 5-20 bonds were made payable in greenbacks, and the Democrats insisted that money which was good enough for the poor man ought to be good enough for the bondholder also. The passage of the act of 1869, was an act of repudiation, in which Congress broke faith with the people, and as grave as the evil was, the Democracy have no intention of disturbing the financial status of the country, even by repudiating this wrong. It has been forced upon the people, and we must make the best of it.

But the idea that these professors of repudiation should preach morality to the Democracy, is very ridiculous. Because they themselves have resorted to repudiation, whenever political or personal advantage was to be gained, they imagine that honest men will adopt the same policy. There is one thing that the Democrats will repudiate as sure as they come into power; and that is the Radical system of class legislation, by means of which the few are enriched at the expense of the many. "Equal advantage to all," is the Democratic motto.

A MELANCHOLLY WAIL.

The Philadelphia Press, after surveying the situation and noticing the heavy Radical loss on Congressmen, says that "this thing must be stopped, or the day is lost. And Pennsylvania is the field where the tide must be turned." The Press, however, will find that the tide in Pennsylvania will set in the opposite direction. After indulging in the above wail, the Press says:

> To do this it is needed that every man address himself personally to the work and put his precinct, if no more, in order. Wherever there is a weak spot on the ticket it had better be strengthened, and the short and direct way to do that, when a mistake has been made, is to correct it promptly and directly by a better nomination. There are one or two legislative nominations in Philadelphia that had better undergo this treatment.
>
> Another thing needed is earnest, impartial work on the part of the State committee. That body should direct its energies wherever the enemy is weak, with sole reference to the good of the whole ticket, and without regard to any inside party ends. In whatever district a representative at Washington or Harrisburg can be gained, there should the work of the committee be directed, without regard to any possible future position or act of that representative in the party. With hard work, thorough discipline and fair leadership, there is no danger, nor even possibility of defeat.

Who are to be eliminated in this vicinity for the purpose of saving the ticket? Will Salary Grabber, Sutro Tunnel and Credit Mobilier Negley be taken off? And will Onslow, Jeremy and the rest of the Ring Legislative candidates have to walk the plank? There is not the slightest possibility of any of these Ring candidates being withdrawn. The Ring will not part company with its pets. They are too valuable. The people at the polls will have to tell them to "step down and out." Now that the Ringsters are themselves demoralized, it is only necessary for the people to stand shoulder to shoulder to gain the day.

THE DEMOCRATIC "OUTRAGE" IN INDIANA.

According to the latest returns from Indiana, we glean, that the Legislature, which is composed of one hundred and fifty members, will contain seventy-five Democrats, sixty-one Republicans and fourteen Independent, six of whom are Democrats. This secures us the Legislature and with it a Democratic U. S. Senator in place of Senator Pratt, Radical, and is the grandest part of the Indiana triumph, when it is remembered how shamelessly the Radicals gerrymandered that State.

THE editor of the New York Tribune, recently sent a responsible man to Alabama where the Ku Klux and heathens rage, where the meek and unoffending negro is murdered without any questions being asked, where the gutters run ankle deep in human gore and where the most horrible outrages are perpetrated daily. He visited this dark and bloody ground, but was unable to get on the track of any horrors or even to hear of any disturbance, which is in striking contrast with the city of New York, where murders, and robberies are of nightly and daily occurrence. He commences his statement as follows:

> Livingston, Sumter Co., Ala., October 8.—"It will be useless for you to go over to Sumter or Greene or Choctaw or Marengo County," said almost every Republican whom I met in Montgomery last week. "If the Democrats know who you are they'll convince you that everything is quiet, that there is no reign of terror, and that the reports, which we assure you are as well authenticated as any reports can be, are wholly without foundation."
>
> "Then I'll go incog," was my reply.
>
> "If you do that they'll all suspect you of being a detective or a deputy marshal, and they won't talk to you. The best thing for you to do is to see United States Marshal Healy's two deputies, Randolph and Williford, who have been up in Sumter County, and can tell you all about it, and then go down to Mobile and attend the examination of the prisoners, who will be taken there the first of the week." In short, I was advised not to make this trip by every Republican with whom I conversed in Montgomery. They did not desire that I should personally visit the scenes of the reported outrages and preferred that I should gather my information at the capital of the State.
>
> The Democratic leaders, on the other hand, were anxious that I should investigate the whole matter, and for that purpose should make a personal visit. "Go as a correspondent of the Tribune, or go in disguise; talk with Democrats and Republicans negroes and white men; "interview" the detectives and United States Marshals; visit the camps and converse with the military officers; and all we ask is that you shall report just what you find to be the truth. We know that this State has been greatly slandered, but we don't want you to take our word for it; go and see for yourself."

IF there ever was a newspaper that "lost its head," the Commercial is that paper. Its mind, memory and understanding, all seem to be gone. The recent elections have done its business completely. A few days ago it said that the absence of 50,000 Radicals from the polls lost them the election in Ohio. Now it seems it was th e "dissensions of the Republicans of Ohio and Indiana" that defeated them. And it plaintively cries—"Let the Republicans of Pennsylvania take warning!" Now we did not hear of much Radical dissension in those States, but we are distressed to remember and record several saddening disputes among them in this State:

S. A. Purviance, an original Republican, an old and faithful member of the party, is running against the philological and theological and illogical Bayne (regular) in the 23d district.

Leonard Myers, once a member of Congress from Philadelphia, is running against the regular nominee in his district—he says he was cheated out of the nomination.

In the Blair and Somerset district there is much unpleasantness among the Radicals over the nomination of S. S. Blair for Congress.

In the Lawrence district the Ring has nominated J. H. Wallace for Congress, to the infinite disgust and anger of Beaver and Washington. Scandalous cheating charged.

In Indiana district grandiloquent Harry White is in peril of defeat because of "dissensions."

In the same county of Indiana the Radicals are up in arms against a nomination made for them of one John M. Blair for judge. Cheating again.

These are only a few of the many quarrels among the Radicals in this State. Well may the mild and gentle Commercial warn the Radicals against "dissension," and beseech them to stand by all the rascalities of the Ring nominations!

—But if it was "dissension" that defeated then in Ohio and Indiana, how are they likely to succeed in Pennsylvania, in view of the numberless quarrels which won't be healed?

THERE are several thousand workmen out of employment in this city. Are they going to vote for the party whose management of affairs has closed our mills and workshops, deprived them of employment, doubled and trebled their taxes, impoverished their families and brought misery and want to many a happy home? We rather guess not. Workingmen are not to be fooled into supporting such a corrupt crew—they know that the Radicals have had power in both the executive and legislative branches of the government for fourteen years past and could have given us proper protection laws and other wholesome legislation had they chosen to do so. But they were too busy with their Credit Mobilier stealing, salary grabs and other villainous schemes and the people have to suffer. The deathly howls of the Ring organs about "Southern Outrages" "Free Trade" etc., won't deceive the intelligent workingman this time.

KILLED BY REBEL PICKETS.

As the loyal organs have had no "Southern outrages" to report for several days we submit the following from the Nashville Banner:

> "A negro by the name of Charles Begsley, who was drunk, was found Sunday evening hanging between the pailings of a garden fence, in Lafayette, dead. It is supposed that he, being so drunk, had leaned up against the fence, and that his head slipped between the pailings of the fence, and being in such a helpless condition was unable to extricate himself, and consequently was strangled to death."

THE Radical leaders would have us believe that the Ohio election does not amount to anything, and yet the combined majorities of the seven Republican Congressmen elected is but 8,000 or 2,900 less than Garfield's majority two years ago. The total Republican majorities in these Districts in 1872, were 26,620, a loss of 18,620. The following comparison of the vote will show the striking significance of the losses. Eighth District, Republican majority 1872, 4,043; 1874, 300. Tenth, 1872, 729, 1874, 120. Fifteenth 1872, 991; 1874, 806. Sixteenth, 1872, 3,298; 1874, 1,200. Seventeenth, 1872 2,262; 1874, 250. Eighteenth, 1872, 4,362; 1874, 1,200. Nineteenth, 1872, 10,935: 1874, 3,500. Had the canvass been a week longer, the whole Ohio delegation would have been Democratic, as Garfield even would have been defeated. The Democratic majority on Congressmen is 35,000 a Democratic gain of 50,000 and a Republican loss of 30,000 on Congressmen whose election turned solely on issues of national politics. "No significance" in this result, eh? Tell it to the marines.

THE cooked up outrages of the Southern white leaguers served up by the Chattanooga Convention for political purposes might be explained after the manner of the following which we find in the New York Tribune:

> A private letter from Alabama gives an amusing account of the manner in which White League outrages are manufactured for the Washington market. "The United States Marshal," says the writer, "told me last Monday that the mail train between Livingston and Demopolis had been stopped that day by one hundred armed men and searched. The fact is that there is no railroad between these two points; the mail is carried by a negro boy on a mule, and he makes no trips on Monday. The only foundation for the story was that the sheriff was called upon to quell a negro riot, and meeting this mail boy detained him for a while in order that he might not inform other negroes along the road, as they would all rush to the town in great excitement. This occurred three weeks ago. I relate this to show you how trustworthy 'official news' is."

AND the Pittsburgh POST cackles triumphantly like a whole barnyard of poultry over the disgraceful fact that the Democracy of the State have resolved at the polls upon the destruction of the great manufacturing interests of our country, and in favor of laying them open to unrestricted competition with the pauper labor of Europe. The manufacturers and artisans of Pittsburgh will doubtless remember it.—Commercial.

Of course THE POST wants all our manufactories to collapse and the people starved to death, because that will help its circulation and business! Such atrocious or idiotic statements shows to what desperation the leading organ is driven to save its thieving friends from the just indignation of an outraged and plundered people.

No! Thank you gentlemen! we shan't fire any guns for Ohio and Indiana. In the first place the panic produced by Radical recklessness has entailed so much sorrow and misery that nobody feels much like explosive rejoicings. In the second place the fearful taxation they have ordered have left us without any money whatever for any demands except those of absolute necessity. In the third place we don't wish to disturb the solemn reflections and quiet inquiries of the voters who are investigating Radical rascality. So we shan't fire any guns now—although we are very, very glad, and very grateful, indeed!

OHIO on anything like a full vote, is largely Republican, and the State was only lost on Tuesday through the failure of Republicans to go to the polls.—Commercial.

Mistaken again, neighbor. It was because many thousand Republicans were disgusted with the thievery and corruptions of the crew in power and wanted them turned out. They preferred to vote for honest men and therefore supported the Democratic nominees, just as the respectable element of the Republican party is going to do here on the first Tuesday of November.

SOME of the boys in blue want to know if one of the candidates in the sixth legislature district on the Republican ticket named George Archibald is the same individual, who left for foreign parts at the time the draft was reaching out for able-bodied men? We are unable to answer that question, but if he is not the man, he will now rise and explain. The country demands only the services of loyal men; we dont want members of the Legislature made of men who run away to avoid the draft.

"PRELAPSARIAN," is the latest coinage of the word-mongers. It means, unconscious of nakedness, like Adam and Eve before the fall.—Pittsburgh Commercial.

This seems to be what ails the Radical leaders. In Ohio and Indiana the Democrats caught them with their suspenders not properly attached—otherwise with their breeches down.

THE LATEST COURT BULLETIN.

Mrs. Sartoris will return to the White House this winter as the guest of her mother. Col. Fred Grant and his bride will also it is said, spend much of their time there during the approaching season.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE New Orleans Times says: "Let every lady refuse to kiss her husband until he registers."

IT is predicted that the Democratic majority in Missouri this year will not fall short of 75,000, and may reach 100,000.

THE Democratic Convention of the Fifteenth district (Fifteenth ward), Philadelphia, has nominated James Osborne for the Legislature.

THE greatest "outrage" against the Republican party will be consummated on the 3d of November with the grand repudiation of Grantism and Radicalism which will then take place.

SOME of the Southern papers have caught up the Congressional word "non-Caucasian," and are using it to the exclusion of all other descriptions of the black race.

THE New York Times' Louisville correspondent says Kentucky will doubtless send a solid Democratic delegation to Congress. He says the bottom has fallen out of the Republican party in the State.

WE have been expecting all day a telegram saying "Landaulet Williams had been dispatched to Ohio to put down a rebellion—the country being in an awful condition."—New Haven Register (Dem.)

"ELECT Republicans in preference to Democrats to Congress," was the appeal of the Chandler Congressional Committee to the people. The popular response is to be seen in the election returns from Ohio Indiana and Iowa.

THE "retractory" voter is no longer lonesome. He had lots of company on Tuesday, and in several districts of Ohio and Indiana there are enough of his kind to form a pretty respectable party. May his tribe increase.

THE fault which we find with Mr. Dawes and Mr. Hoar and the other intelligent Republican politicians is, not that they discuss this Southern problem, but that they do not discuss it honestly. —Springfield Republican (Ind.)

IT is said that the holders of the fraudulent Georgia Bullock bonds meditate the purchase of a hotel in Atlanta, to be the headquarters for their agents and lobbyists during the approaching session of the Legislature. H. I. Kimball is their chief manipulator.

HAD Indiana not been so shamefully gerrymandered we would have swept the Congressional field and had an overwhelming majority in the State Legislature. The Radical managers just saved themselves by that precious job.

FRAUDS having been discovered in the Republican primary election in the Fourteenth Senatorial district of this State. A. J. Kauffman, who was declared the nominee by 18 majority, has withdrawn, and Dr. P. J. Roebuck, his competitor, has been declared the candidate.

THE Southern Outrage business didn't pay very well in Ohio and Indiana, did it? It begins to look as if the demagogues and dead-beat politicians, who have been living on the hatred engendered by a war which was ended nearly ten years ago had at last reached the end of their rope

THE Democratic conference of the Tenth Congressional district of this State met in Old South Bethlehem Tuesday afternoon. The conferees of the several component parts of the district were all in attendance. William Mutchler, Esq., of Easton, was unanimouely nominated for Congress on the first ballot.

JOHN MORRISSEY is betting on the election of Tilden, and taking all the bets that are offered, especially when the parties offer to bet two to one that Dix will be elected. Mr. Morrissey thinks that Tilden is sure to be the next Governor, especially on account of the present hard times. That is what he bets on; and there's a great deal in it.—N. Y. Sun.

SENATOR JONES, of Nevada, is understood to own $100,000 of stock in the Republic—one-third of the present paid-in capital. The Senator is reported to be worth from $5,000,00 to $6,000,000; he has shown his sagacity in selecting the best source to get rid of his surplus income.—Chicago Times.

A FEW days before the election, M att Carpenter received the following telegram:

"Dear Carpenter—I even wish you were here. We have got to have a nigger killed somewhere or Cook is elected in this district sure as h—l. We are desperately short—of votes. A calamity to a colored man would be a God-send. Grace, Mercy, Peace."

THE Eleventh Congressional District of Pennsylvania consists of the counties of Columbia, Montour, Carbon, Monroe, Pike, a number of townships in the county of Luzerne, and a portion of the city of Scranton. The Democratic conferees were in session for five days, and at the 341st ballot nominated Frank D. Collins as the candidate for Congress.

HON. WILIALM P. SCHELL was nominated by the Democratic conferees of the district in this State composed of the counties of Bedford, Somerset, and Fulton, for State Senator on Tuesday. Colonel Schell was the Labor-Reform candidate for Governor two years ago, and will make a popular candidate.

LESLIE COMBS says in a recent letter: "My health is perfect, not a false or unsound tooth in my mouth, and my hair abundant and only slightly sprinkled with white, and notwithstanding all our recent political troubles, hope to die under a free republican form of government honestly administered."

THE Outrage-Convention, at Chattanooga adjourned yesterday for good, after stuffing itself with tales of carnage, and appointing a committee to prepare outrages for Nothern consumption until next December The Convention was so entirely engaged in its special work that it forgot about Civil-Rights and the Third Term. All the reports go to show that the Convention was an exasperating failure.—Chicago Tribune.

JUDGE F. H. TEESE, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth District of New Jersey, in a recent speech made the following pointed allusion to the press gag law:

"The Press Gag Law is just as harmless as Mr. Frelinghuysen says it is, but no thanks to them. They cannot muzzle the press. They might just as well try and bottle up Niagara Falls or chain the lightning. We want a free press and free speech. No one but those who are corrupt in office need fear the freedom of the press."

THERE is great activity in the Navy-Yard at Portsmouth, Virginia. Congressman Platt is very anxious to get back to Congress, and his constituents are very anxious he should stay at home. Consequently the Navy-Yard is filled up rapidly with "loyal" workmen, who are convinced that the safety of the country and the glory of the Republican party demand that the great American franker be returned to his post. A dispatch to the Petersburg Index and Appeal say that men are being employed at the rate of 200 a day, and that the force is now over 1,500. If Mr. Platt can only find men enough, he will be elected. He has only to make the voters of the Navy-Yard superior in numbers to the voters of his district in order to have a sure thing of it.

THE OUTRAGE BUSINESS.

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES WHICH ARE NOT MADE TO ORDER.

[The Nation Ind. Rep.]

The theory on which most Northern men refuse them their sympathy, and on which the Conkling and Morton use the Southern disturbances as capital for the Republican party, and as reasons, why whatever it does or leaves undone, it should be kept in office, is that the whites of the South will not let the negroes alone, but keep murdering and harassing them, and, if it were not for the interference of the Federal troops, would reduce them to "practical slavery." Now, if this theory were correct, the negroes ought to be worst off in the States in which the whites are most numerous and powerful and happiest, and most secure in those States in which they are themselves the largest proportion of the population. We have been for some time, however, struck by the fact that the complaints of turbulence, and the call for infantry, calvery, and artillery, and the thanks to God that we "had a soldier in the White House," come from those States in which there are most negroes, or, in other words, in which the whites ought to be the most cowed and submissive. Impelled by the suggestion, we examined the census of 1870, in connection with as honest reports as we can get, both public and private, of the condition of the various Southern States. Those we have used here are, however, those of the Republican press most eager to magnify Southern disorders.

States.	Population		Political condition.
	White.	Col.	
Ala....	521,384	475,510	"Rein of terror;" "Midnight assassins;" "No safety of the colored men;" "Thousands beginning to be taken back into slavery."
Ga....	638,926	545,142	Perfect peace and great material prosperity.
La....	362,065	364,210	Great oppression of the colored men; constant attempts to rob and murder him; "Reign of terror."
N.C...	678,470	391,650	Tolerably and increasingly peaceful.
Va....	712,089	512,841	Peaceful and prosperous.
Miss..	382,896	444,201	No safety for the blacks; "Need of more troops."
Md....	605,497	175,391	No talk of colored wrongs whatever.
Fla....	96,057	91,689	Peaceful, but white men very designing and dangerous. Need great vigilance from the colored man's friends.
Mo....	1,603,146	118,071	Great prosperity; more or less brigandage, but white men the object of it; no colored oppression whatever.
Tenn..	836,119	322,331	More or less disorder, but colored men not specially the victims of it.
Ky....	1,098,602	222,210	A great deal of impartial brigandage; no colored problem whatever.
Ark..	362,115	122,169	No oppression of the colored man whatever; no disturbance between races.
S. C...	289,667	415,814	Terrible oppression of the colored man; "Masked robbers and assassins," need of troops everwhere, whites untamable and bloodthirsty.

Now, the conclusion we draw from the foregoing is that in those States in which the whites, in virtue of their numbers, take and hold the State government beyond all peradventure, there is as much order and security for blacks as for whites, and there is financial purity and considerable prosperity; while in those States in which the blacks have the majority, or the two races are nearly equal, in numbers, there is constant disorder and violence, and great material depression. The meaning of this is that the whites are restive under the rule of poor ignorant negroes led by Northern thieves, defaulters, and adventurers, and try in wild and lawless ways to get rid of their oppressors. It furnishes a complete answer to those who say the negroes cannot trust the whites to govern them. Where they are forced to trust them, all goes well.

DEMOCRATIC, VICTORY IN IOWA.

AINSWORTH DEMOCRAT, ELECTED TO CONGRESS BY 19 MAJORITY.

[Special Dispatch to the World.]

DUBUQUE, Ia., October 15.—The Democrats have elected L. L. Ainsworth to Congress in the Third Dubuque District by a majority of 19. Official returns have been received from every county in the district except one township in Buchanan County, which, it is reported, cannot change the result. Ainsworth (Dem.) has 1,457 majority in Dubuque county and 508 in Clayton, Granger (Rep,) has 57 majority in Attamakee. 557 in Winneshiek, 668 in Fayette, 239 in Buchanan, and 440 in Delaware, giving him a majority of nineteen. The above figures are correct, and cannot be changed to effect the result. This is the first time a Democrat has been elected to Congress from Iowa since 1852.

M. M. HAM.
Member National Democratic Committee.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

LANDAULET WILLIAMS' OUTRAGE MILL—THE NEXT CONGRESS.

[Cor. Lou. Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Oct 14—If the heavens had opened this morning and rained an inundation of negro babies, all orphans and clad in bloody shirts, the consternation, horror and disgust in truly loyal circles could not be greater than has been produced by the Ohio and Indiana elections. The Administration confidently expected to carry both States, and in Ohio they counted on at least 30,000 majority, and 14 or 15 Congressmen. Attorney General Williams left the seaside in the dog days of August to start his outrage mill at the so-called Department of Justice, and it was not supposed by the Republican officials that this attempt to inflame the people of the North could possibly fail of its purpose.

In view of the elections already and the political drift manifested in Ohio and other States, the politicians here are beginning to prophesy an anti-administration majority in the next House of Representatives. The body is composed of 292 members. The Democracts have now about 90 members, and have to gain 57 members in order to secure a majority. They have gained already: 2 in North Carolina; 7 in Ohio; 1 in West Virginia; and 3 if not 4 in Indiana; total, 13. Gains are claimed as follows: Alabama, 4; Arkansas, 4; California, 2; Connecticut, 2; Delaware, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 2: Illinois 4; Maryland, 2; Massachussets, 1; Minnesota, 4; Missouri, 1; New Hampshire, 1; New Jersey, 2; New York, 8; Pennsylvania, 5; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 5; Virginia, 3; Wisconsin, 3—making in all 53 members. This would give an opposition majority of about 20 votes. The gains above claimed in Delaware, Arkansas, Georgia, Virginia and Tennessee, from all the information received here may be regarded as positively certain, and the rest are sufficiently probable to justify the hopes thus confidently indulged.

COLLISION BETWEEN TWO SCHOONERS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, October 18—The schooner Halstead, from Erie, laden with coal for Chicago, collided with the schooner City of Painesville, from Chicago, loaded with grain from Buffalo, at four o'clock this morning, off Ashtabula. The latter sank in thirteen fathoms of water with a cargo of 35,000 to 40,000 bushels of wheat. No lives were lost. No particulars have been received as to insurance. The Halstead was towed to this port in a disabled condition.

ONE TOUCH OF NATURE.

My sketch was finished, and I turned to go,
Yet lingering for a minute to compare
The painted cottage in my folio
With that which stood within the landscape there.
How feeble was my picture, despite all my care!

The cutter's wife was standing at her door
And saw her husband coming down the lane,
And, catching up her baby from the floor,
She hurried out to meet him once again.
Lavish of treasured smiles that were not spent in vain.

Their meeting all his weariness relieved;
His drudgery to merriment gave place;
Exchanging burdens, she, his tools received,
And he, the baby, nestling to his face.
So went they back contented to their dwelling place.

Weak was my sketch, and weak the matchless hue
Which nature spread around on land and sea,
Beside the beauty, or affection true
That simple meeting there revealed to me.
Nothing on earth with human love compared can be!

THE USE OF BEAUTY.

Beauty has never yet occupied her true place in life or received the appreciation which is her due. Either she has been defied and worshipped, as by the ancient Greeks, or condemned as being antagonistic to virtue, as by the Puritans, or utterly ignored and set aside in the eager pursuit of wealth or fame, as is too much the case in our own hurrying, restless community. We are apt to class the beautiful with the luxuries, which are well enough in their way, for such as can afford them, but by no means necessary or even important, gratifying to the senses no doubt, and exhilarating as a means of recreation, but in no way calculated to improve the mind or ennoble the character. We hear much of the use of money, the value of education, the worth of talents, but how seldom do we hear beauty spoken of as a thing of use, value or worth? Even those who prize it the most scarcely claim for it any such position, while some would hardly admit it even to this small standing place.

Yet beauty is, in truth, not only a powerful influence, but a potent educator to the human race. It has a definite mission to fulfill in the world, it bears a special message to every human being, which, if he will receive, will tend directly not only to cheer and brighten his life, to refine his taste, and soften his disposition, but also to exalt and purify his mental and moral nature. In the earliest pages of history we perceive art in all its forms to have been the offspring of religion. Greek architecture and sculpture were chiefly used in making temples and statues to the various deities that were the objects of worship. Painting in every age has been largely devoted to religious subjects, and has embodied the highest ideas of virtue, heroism and love that prevailed in each successive age. Music, both ancient and modern, has ministered to the religious sentiments and mingled with all worship. Poetry in its best conceptions is a continual inspiration of purity and love. Who can dwell upon the various forms of beauty in art without feeling himself somewhat purified, and lifted up from the vexing cares and trials of everyday affairs? The life that seems to breathe upon us from the canvass and the marble speaks a different language from the feverish, excited life that whirls around us in the giddy chase of business and pleasure.

Art, however, is but an effort to reproduce the beauty which exists in such fullness through all nature. The human face, in its ever varying expression; the mountain scenes and meadow lands, the heavens studded with stars, and the deep waters, reflecting their brilliancy, are far more beautiful than any picture; indeed, it is chiefly as art suggests nature, and is true to it, that we confess its beauty and yield to its charms. The most exquisite music is that which exposes most faithfully strong or tender emotions; the sweetest poem is that which is drawn up from the depths of the poet's experience. Not only external nature, but the inner life of man contains rich realms of beauty, ever fresh, living, inexhaustible. The beauty of truth, of justice, of love, of self-sacrifice, of devotion to principle, of patient endurance, of tender sympathy, will light up the plainest countenance and shed a radiance upon all who view it. Surely it is the deepest, the purest, the tenderest and the most sacred and holy things of which we know, that contain the purest essence of true beauty.

Shall we, then, despise or ignore this element, which gives the chief charm to nature, which all art is striving to perpetuate, and which is ever co-existent with purity and goodness? Shall we give it over merely to the relaxations, the luxuries, the odds and ends of life? Shall we not rather regard it as a primary necessity of our existence, something which should enter into our daily life, and sweeten our daily toil? Shall we not cultivate our own sense of it, that we may learn to recognize and appreciate it wherever it resides? If we sought beauty with half the earnestness we now seek wealth, we should be a far nobler and more exalted nation. If we devoted to it one-half the energies that we now spend on fashion and display, we should be more peaceful, more beneficient, and happier in our individual life. There are ranks and grades in beauty, as in all else that is desirable, and we shall best cultivate our own sense of it by choosing and dwelling upon the highest which we are capable of appreciating. Continual association with the finest works of art, frequent interviews with the varied scenes of loveliness and grandeur in nature, mental intercourse with superior minds, both in reading and conversation, and intimate communion with virtue, truth and love, will invariably educate our sense of beauty.—[Phila. Ledger.

MONGOLIAN ELEMENT IN SAN-FRANCISCO.

A lady traveling in California writes:—"The most interesting part of San Francisco is, perhaps, the most difficult to portray—we refer to the Chinese quarter. If it were possible to take a short walk, and on turning an abrupt corner find ourselves in Canton, we could not be more surprised. Although within a square of some of the best streets in the city, there is nothing to remind one of their existence. There are whole blocks of shops, devoted to every industry that can be imagined, and filled to overflowing with Chinamen. They are wonderfully busy and as cleanly as may be. How so many people exist in such small quarters no one can tell. Not a moment seems to be lost, and they have learned our ways with wonderful rapidity. In almost every shop the noise of the sewing machine is heard in addition to the regular work to which the place is devoted. Their markets are perfectly clean, and as tempting as possible, considering the prejudice that one naturally feels after hearing of their fondness for extraordinary dishes. Even the busiest look as though they had just donned clean attire, dutifully shaved their front hair and plaited the queue in the back. They are very fond of their children, and seem delighted to have outsiders notice them. The dress of the women is similar to that of the men, the chief point of difference being the absence of the queue. We saw a party of women apparently gotten up for some gala occasion. Their coal-black hair formed three shells, one on top and one on either side of the head, and parted by some means known to themselves into the most perfect shining smoothness. Their long overdresses and trousers were of the brightest blue silk in place of the dark cloth usually worn by them, and their shoes and stockings were of the most perfect neatness and enriched with fine embroidery. Their Joss houses are certainly very curious places. They seem to be open all of the time for personal devotions but their grand celebration comes in February, at their New Year. Whatever the wise men may hold as doctrines, the large body of the people are Pagan in their belief and practice."

HISTORY OF THE TITLE "REVEREND."

A clerical correspondent of the London Times writes on the subject as follows:

The registers of the parish of Tamworth contain some interesting particulars as to local usage. These registers date back from the reign of Philip and Mary, 1556. The first title given in them to a clergyman is the old title "Sir," with which Shakspeare has made us familiar. In May, 1567, we have an entry, "Sir Peter Stringar, curate." The clergyman who succeeded him is called "Sir, Richard Walker," but there are other contemporaneous entries, such as "sacerdos," "clericus," "preacher," and "verbi minister." These latter seem to have obtained till, in King James' reign, we have the prefix "master," which, as we know, was applied to the great divine, Master Hooker, and this practice seems by our registers to have been continued through the Commonwealth, though "Minister of the Gospel" is sometimes added. We have however, in 1657 the first use of the word "reverend", evidently in this case as a special mark of respect, not as a formal title. On "11th of June, 1657, was buried our Reverend Pastor Master Thomas Blake, minister of Tamworth." In 1693 we have a clergyman by the name of Samuel Collins. I had noticed with curiosity an erasure before his name in each of the casualties, baptismal or funereal, recorded in our register. At last in 1701, I was lucky enough to find an unerased entry, and it appears that the obnoxious word was the title "Revd". (so written) prefixed to his Mr. However, he seems not to have been able to hold to this title. One of his children, baptized in 1706, is baptized as the child of plain Samuel Collins, minister, and when he died in 1706, he was buried without the title "reverend" —as Mr. (i. e. Master) Samuel Collins, minister of Tamworth. Henceforward the same address is used till November 1727, when we have the baptism of Anne, daughter of "ye Rev. Mr. Robert Wilson, minister of Tamworth." and after that date the "prefix "reverend" never seems to have been omitted. I am thankful, for the honor of my parish, to say that it was not withheld even in a case which reminds one of the matter discussed at the Camborne Conference. It fell to the lot of one of my predecessors to bury a Nonconformist. The entry of the burial is as follows, 1736-37:—10 March, buried ye Rev. Thomas Worthington, a nonjurer of Tamworth." In this he only followed the example of an early vicar, who, when "Thomas Flaveli, Presbyterian teacher of Tamworth," died, allowed him the prefix of Mr. (Master)—a prefix used with great parsimony in those days.

RUBBER OVERSHOES.

Rubber overshoes for horses are a recent invention, which promises to be a boon to the equine inhabitants of paved cities. The shoe is made and lined in precisely similar manner to the articles of apparel worn by the human race, and, in fact, presents no points of difference saved in its shape and its manufacture of the best quality of india-rubber. It is designed as a substitute for the iron shoe, and as a means of preventing the many maladies to which the horses' feet are subject. Horses suffering with cracked or contracted hoof, and similar painful hurts, it is said, are quickly cured by the substitution of the rubber covering for the unyielding metal shoe. The elasticity of the former allows the hoof to remain in its natural shape, while protected from abrasion against pavements by the heavy rubber sole beneath. The device is easily removed from or put on the hoof, and hence, while standing in stall or turned out to pasture, the horse may be left barefooted. In winter time the covering serves as a protection against illness due to the common practice of mingling salt with the ice and snow in city streets, while the roughened surface of the rubber beneath serves to give the animal a foothold in slippery weather. As compared with iron shoes, the cost of the rubber ones is about one-third more, and their weight in some 40 per cent less, while they are very durable. Sixteen sizes are manufactured, so that accurate fits may be obtained.

A STRANGE BOND OF SYMPATHY.

It is stated that the extraordinary wedding which took place at Jevington, England, a short time since, when the wedding ring was placed on the bride's toe in consequence of her being without arms, has caused considerable sensation, as might have been expected. Among the curious letters which have been written on the subject, is one from a gentleman named Bathan, residing at Brierly Hill, Staffordshire, asking for the name and address of the newly wedded pair, that he may correspond with the wife in sympathy, he having lost both his arms by accident. His letter is written in a capital business hand, and he concludes, "I write this with my mouth," and I send it as a specimen." It will be recollected that the Jevington bride signed the register with her foot."

VESTA.

BY JNO. G. WHITTIER.

O Christ of God! whose life and death
Our own have reconciled,
Most quietly, most tenderly
Take home thy star-named child!

Thy grace is in her patient eyes,
Thy words are on her tongue;
The very silence round her seems
As if the angels sung,

Her smile is as a listening child's
That hears its mother's call;
The lilies of thy perfect peace
About her pillow fall.

She leans from out our clinging arms
To rest herself in thine;
Alone to thee, dear Lord, can we
Our well-beloved resign.

Oh, less for her than for ourselves
We bow our heads and pray;
Her sitting star, like Bethlehem's,
To thee shall lead the way.

—Atlantic for Nov.

THE SHAH'S JEWELS.

[From the Friend of India.]

The Shah's strong box consists of a small room, 20 feet by 14 feet, reached by a steep stair, and entered through a very small door. Here, spread upon carpets, lie jewels valued at £7,000,000. Chief among the lot is the Kaianian crown, shaped like a flower-pot, and topped by an uncut ruby as large as a hen's egg, and supposed to have come from Siam. Near the crown are two lamb-skin caps, adorned with splendid aigrettes of diamonds, and before them lie trays of pearl, ruby, and emerald necklaces, and hundreds of rings. Mr. Eastwick, who examined the whole, states that in addition to these there are guantlets and belts covered with pearls and diamonds, and conspicuous among them the Kaianian belt, about a foot deep, weighing, perhaps, 18 pounds, and one complete mass of pearls, diamonds, emeralds, and rubies. One or two scabbards of swords are said to be worth a quarter of a million each. There is also the finest turquoise in the world, 3 or 4 inches long and without a flaw; and "I remarked a smaller one of unique beauty, three-eighths of an inch broad; the color was lovely, and almost as refreshing to the eyes as Persian poets, pretend. There are also as many sapphires as big as marbles, and rubies and pearls the size of nuts; and I am certain that I counted nearly 100 emeralds from half an inch square to 1 3-4 inches long and an inch broad. In the sword scabbard, which is covered with diamonds, there is not, perhaps, a single stone smaller than the nail of a man's little finger." Lastly, there is an emerald as big as a walnut, covered with the names of Kings who have possessed it.

The ancient Persians prized the emerald above all gems, and particularly those from Egypt. Their goblets, decorated with these stones, were copied by the Romans. The Shah also possesses a pearl worth £60,000. But the most attractive of all the Persian stones is the turquoise, which is inlaid by the native lapidaries with designs and inscriptions with great effect and expertness. The best come from Nishapoor; in Khorassen, whose mines ornamented the gold armor of the Persians, so much admired by the Greeks. Chardin records that in the Treasury at Ispahan he saw, "in each chamber, the stones in the rough piled high on the floor like heaps of grain, filling innumerable leather bags." As with the King of Burmah and his rubies, the turquoises of Persia are always first inspected by the Shah. They are divided into two classes according to the position in which they are found.

The first, called sengui, or stony, are incrusted in the matrix, and have to be removed by means of a hammer; the second are taken from the alluvial deposits, and, though larger, are of less value than the former, which are of a deep blue color. Although the Lord of Lords contented himself with taking the least valuable gems of his incomparable collection on his recent tour in the West, he carried no less than 200 talismans, which, while they may be poor in appearance, possess limitless value in the eyes of Persians. Among others there was a fine pointed star, supposed to have been worn by Roostan, and believed to have the power of making conspirators at once confess their crimes. Around his neck the Shah wore a cube of amber, reported to have fallen from heaven in the time of Mahomet and to confer on its owners invulnerability. Most precious of all, however, and in Nusseroodeen's case the most useless, was a little casket of gold studded with emeralds, and said to have the remarkable property of rendering the royal wearer invisible so long as he remains celibate.

ANOTHER MUTUAL FRIEND IN TROUBLE.

[From the Rondout (N. Y.) Freeman.]

There resided in the lower portion of this city not long since a swain whose heart dwelt in a distant place, and in communicating with her her lover was compelled to call in the aid of a third person, as his early education was defective, perhaps from too frequent indulgence in "playing hookey." To guard against any temptation for the scribe's falling in love with his sweetheart the young fellow settled upon a married man to perform the duties thereof, and so for a time things worked most harmoniously. The scribe had been there himself, and, profiting by his experience, he penned such deliciously gushing letters to Mary Ann, in the name of George, of course, that the little maid soon surrendered the citadel of her heart to George, and promised in due time to surrender her hand also. Now time in its flight caused the swain to move to a neighboring river town to pursue his calling, and it was necessary to keep up the correspondence with Mary Ann in the same handwriting, so George got a friend in his new home to write the tender messages and mail them to the scribe in this city to copy and post. The plan succeeded admirably for a time, but on one ill-fated day the scribe, after indicting a most loving epistle to Mary Ann, ending, of course, with a prayer for a reply by return mail, in a fit of abstraction signed his own instead of George's name. The return was a female, and no less a one than Mary Ann's own mother, who searched out the scribe, and laying his last tender effusion to her daughter before his astonished eyes, asked him, in such tones as only an outraged mother can command, how dared he a married man, with a family, write such a letter to her innocent lamb of a daughter. Then that scribe had to rise to explain how he had been engaged in an amicable fraud, and the words must not be taken as an expression of his own sentiments—oh, no, by no means—but as those of George. His explanation fully satisfied the matron, and all is again serene.

SUSAN B. ON THE SCANDAL.

[Chicago Tribune Interview.]

"Miss Anthony," I began, plunging desperately into the middle of the subject at heart, "you have been through almost all kinds of scenes since last we met almost in jail for voting illegally. Did you pay your fine?"

"No; and I never mean to. The Smith sisters have done more than any of our conventions by refusing to pay their taxes when they cannot vote."

"Will you vote at the next election?"

Miss Anthony—I would, if I could go home and register. But I must keep on with my work in the West."

"Well, Miss Anthony, you did one foolish thing; that was when you sat on Theodore Tilton's knee." Miss Anthony smiled all over her face. "Well," she said, slowly and with a sort of a grim humor, "that was my only lapse from rigorous virtue. All the men had declared that Susan was so sour she couldn't get a husband, and I thought I would show them I could sit on a young man's knee just like any foolish girl. I was in Rochester, when a reporter called to see me. Now, I will not be interviewed—and I did not deny that I sat on Theodore's knee; and I never have denied it yet. The next day a long article came out—"Susan put her foot on it, and stamps it a lie." You see I don't deny it. Why should I not enjoy the opportunity to be womanly and loving, when I have been called an ogre all my life, and everybody claims to know that I had a chance to get married."

Miss Anthony was looking into the future of her sex with calm complacency, when I attacked her with a question so artfully put as I believed, as to allow of no evasion. The gist of it was:

"Did you, Miss Anthony, sleep with Mrs. Tilton one night, and did she tell you all about Mr. Beecher?" How little I knew the strategy of that wise General. She looked at me with mild reproach in her expressive gray eyes.

"Yes, I did sleep with Mrs. Tilton at different times, but I shall not tell the world what I know, or do not know. If I am summoned before the courts, and examined legally as a witness, it will be my duty to go; but I don't think I can remember all the things that have been told me in confidence during all my journeyings. The time is coming when a woman will be answerable only to herself for her own deeds. It is an abominable mixture of deceit, and either of the men is ready to sacrifice Mrs. Tilton to save himself. The fact is, if a woman gives herself to a man, either in marriage, or out of marriage, he will trample her into the dirt to serve his own ends. Women sell themselves too cheap. They sacrifice themselves on the spot, and it does not matter whether the man has any brains or not; it is the creation over again. Old Adam said, "The woman tempted me and I did eat.' Beecher says, 'The woman tempted me and I did *not* eat.' In both cases she gets the blame."

RUSHES.

A recent celebration of an ancient festival, the "rush-bearing wake," in Manchester, England, has revived recollections of the important position which rushes used to occupy in the decoration and furnishing of English houses. As early as the time of William the Conqueror, there was set down in the statute-books an act providing that monarch's favorites with straw for the floors of their bed-chambers in winter, and with straw and rushes for their floors in summer. Carpets were, for centuries after, an unknown luxury; and, in their place, the floors of Royal palaces, or churches, of houses and dwellings of every sort, were strewn with rushes and straw, occasionally mingled with sweet herbs. An entry in the household roll of Edward II. informs us that a certain sum was paid for straw brought from York to Newcastle for the King's chamber. Froissart relates that the room in which Gaston, Count de Foix, died, was strewed with rushes and green leaves, and had the walls hung with fresh boughs, for the sake of their coolness and perfume.

Even Queen Elizabeth, in all her grandeur, swept her gorgeous robes over a carpet of rushes as she moved about her palaces. One of the old historians incidentally remarks that, after Elizabeth had dined, the remains of the feast were habitually cast from the table on to the rushes underneath, and the dogs came in and ate what they would of the refuse. As the rushes were not often renewed, the filth that accumulated and festered among them may be easier imagined than described. In the early part of the sixteenth century, Erasmus wrote a letter to his friend, Dr. Francis, physician to Cardinal Woolsey, in which he condemned the use of rushes as most unclean, and a prolific source of disease. According to his statement, the lowest layer of rushes often lay undisturbed on a floor for twenty years, and the dirt and foul matters concealed therein (beer, grease, and fragments of victuals) sent up powerfully-unsavory ordors, that offended the nostrils and engendered pestilence. Erasmus recommended the banishment of rushes, and a better ventilation in houses, as sanitary measures demanded for the health of the people.

The first English theatres were carpeted on the stage with rushes. The Globe Theatre was thatched with the same light, combustible material; and, during the performance of Henry VIII., in 1613, the wadding from a cannon fired in salute lodged among the layers, and directly the building was in flames and burned down. Rushes were also strewn in the way along which pageants and processions passed. Thus, at the coronation of Henry V., as the cavalcade approaches, the attendants cry:

More rushes, more rushes!
[Henry IV., Act 5, Scene 5.]

Out of the custom of strewing the earthen or paved floors of churches with rushes, grew a religious festival called the Rush-Bearing, or the Rush-Bearing Wake. In remote parts of England it is still perpetuated. On the top of a cart laden with evenly cut rushes, and drawn by gayly-caparisoned horses, sit a number of men holding garlands of artificial flowers and surrounded with banners. Preceding the cart is a company of morris dancers, fantastically dressed, one of them having a bell attached to a belt around his waist, and carrying a box in which to collect money from the spectators. The procession parades the principal streets on its way to the parish church, stopping to dance at the prominent places on the route, especially before the public houses. Arrived at the church, the rushes are deposited and the garlands hung up, to remain until they are replaced by others on the next recurrence of the annual festival.

TWO BABIES.

Little winsome baby Fay,
Like a snow-white rosebud lay
In her mother's arms all day.

Alice, dancing up and down—
Rosy, saucy, dimpling, brown—
Breaks her playthings, tears her gown.

O the eyes of little Fay!
Solemn, sweet, and dream-like they,
Telling mysteries alway.

Alice's eyes are wildly bright,
Full of frank and fearless light.
Scarcely will they close at night.

Fay so gently shows her love,
Cooing, nestling like a dove,
She your very heart would move.

Alice with a tightened strain
Hugs with tiny might and main—
Kisses, laughs—and hugs again.

Witching each in her own way,
Alice and the little Fay:
One so gentle—one so gay.

Heavenly Father, give these flowers
Summer days and rainbow showers.
Let the clouds and storms be ours.

—Fanny Barrow, in the Galaxy for November.

CHEAP TRAVELING.

[N. Y. Express.]

A remarkable instance of the extent to which competition may be carried is found in the wonderfully reduced rates of transatlantic passage at the present times. A steerage passage to Europe may be obtained as low as $10, while the average prices are from $12 to $125. During the past summer, many Irish and English emigrants have gone back to their native land to visit friends and relatives, and they are now beginning to return—700 having arrived at Castle Garden one day last month. The cheapness of the fare renders the European trip really little more than a pleasure excursion. Notwithstanding the lowness of the price, too, and that the passenger is provided for twelve or fourteen days with food and drink, yet the fare is, upon the whole, good, plentiful, and wholesome. The food consists of boiled beef and pork, salt fish, hot bread crackers, rice and barley soup, potatoes, hard ship's biscuit, porridge, molasses, and a poor grade of coffee. The passengers have to provide their own plates and table cutlery. They also provide their own beds and blankets. A "kit" consists of a set of tin dishes, and a straw bed can be bought of venders on the wharves for from $2.50 to $3. These, especially the beds, are usually thrown away at the end of the voyage. Dining tables are provided in the steerage, but most immigrants prefer to have the food brought to their berths by the ship's steward, as they usually have pickles and other relishes of their own to add to their meals. Water has to be obtained on deck, and it is generally much less plentiful than food. There are generally a number of musical instruments and many musicians. On the voyage, they amuse themselves with music, songs, and dancing. Every day those who are able to do so are required to go on deck to get the fresh air. Considerable difficulty is often experienced in stormy weather in carrying this regulation into effect. Those who are not accustomed to the sea are usually very sea-sick, and cannot be persuaded to leave their berths. Their tickets are not taken up until they have been two or three days at sea. Now, that this era of cheap fares to Europe has been inaugurated in one portion of the ship, it is morally certain that, sooner or later, it must come in the other. To be sure, it does not cost so much to carry steerage as it does to carry cabin passengers; but, with continually-increasing competition, it is very certain that reduction must come in the higher class of fares, and the profits of the steamship companies be greatly cut down. The man who, twenty years ago, would have spoken of going to Europe for $10 would have been hooted at. That has come to pass, and it can not be long, with the fierce rivalry now waging, that even greater wonders may be looked for.

"ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL."

Truth sometimes meets fiction face to face. A long and well-told story in one of our most popular magazines has for its plot just this little incident which is epitomized by the St. Louis Republican:

Two old farmers met in Court year after year, term after term; they paid their surplus earnings to lawyers, and their dispute was never settled. It involved a strip of about ten feet of ground which had been used as a lane between their farms. It was now abandoned as a road, and each claimed it. Surveys were contradictory, and the courts could not decide which was the rightful owner. One day lately one of the farmers missed his daughter Emma, and the same day the other lost his son John. They were gone, and the inference was that they had gone together, and neither in sorrow nor in anger. In a few days the father of the girl went to town to attend to the eternal Court business, and taking up a newspaper in his lawyer's office, he read of his daughter's marriage to his enemy's son. He dropped the paper and thought. Telling the lawyer he would not do anything in regard to the suit that day, he went home, thinking as he went. When he got home he acted. He went to the house of his enemy, who was ill, and had not been out of doors since the disappearance of his son. At first the farmers stood face to face in profound silence. At length Emma's father said to the other: "I have come to settle the dispute. Let the children have the field on either side of the lane, and I will build them a house." "And I will furnish it," returned the other, and the old men shook hands. The farmers have dismissed their lawyers, the children have returned home, and the house is building near the long disputed line fence. All will faithfully fulfill the contract, and three families will live in harmony where two did nothing but quarrel. John and Emma have told how they got acquainted, and loved, and feared, and ran away to be at peace.

A NEW STORY OF HORACE GREELEY.

A writer in the St. Paul Press tells a new story of Horace Greeley. Horace wrote a note to a brother editor in New York, whose writing was equally illegible with his own. The recipient of the note not being able to read it, sent it back by the same messenger to Mr. Greeley for elucidation. Supposing it to be the answer to his own note, Mr. Greeley looked over it, but likewise was unable to read it, and said to the boy: "Go, take it back. What does the d——d fool mean?" "Yes, sir, said the boy, "that is just what *he* says."

THE ART OF ETCHING.

"To draw upon the varnished surface of a copper plate, with a steel point, the lines that are to give the form and light and shadow of your picture, to bite those lines by the application of a bath of acid, and finally to transfer your work to paper with ink and a printing press"—such, in the words of an art writer, is the simple process of etching, as it may best be described. Such rather is the mechanical portion of it, detailed in a few words.

If I were to teach a pupil how to etch, I should follow the natural and only method that has been pursued from the beginning. I should first see whether he could draw with a ready hand. If he could not, and I had fair reasons for supposing that he had within him a talent that only needed cultivation to bring it out, I should furnish him with pen and ink, or a choice set of lead pencils (the latter are not to be so highly recommended), and ask him to sketch an oak tree that towered in a neighbor's yard; or a plain rural cottage on the wayside; or an old well-sweep and the bushes around it; or the outlet of a brook emptying into the pond; or one or two of the sheep browsing along the fence.

I should ask him to sketch any one of these several objects, as opportunity occurred—not to make a careful and concise drawing of it—always remembering to mark, in a fair and artistic manner, the shades and lights, the outlines and dots, and the odds and ends. And when he had succeeded, after repeated trials, in bringing out the effect—when he had related artistically, for instance, how the sheep wandering from the main flock had sought the rich verdure that clung to the shadow of the fence, but not designed the same in their truthful proportions—he should next use sepia and a brush, and endeavor therewith to make drawings on a grander scale, wherein the contrasts of light and shade might be more fully and forcibly exhibited.

This apprenticeship, if I may so term it, would prove of the highest advantage. In the majority of cases it would enable the amateur in whom glowed the spark of genius to discern the reasons of many natural effects, inspire him with a taste for nature's beauties, teach him the end of art, and discover to him the two-fold aim of the etcher, linear expression and tonality.—[The Galaxy for November.

A JOKE ON MISS ANTHONY.

On Thursday, during the proceedings of the Woman's Suffrage Association in Chicago, the following amusing tilt between Miss Anthony and Mrs. Swisshelm took place:

. . . Mrs. J. G. Swisshelm next took the stand. She didn't agree with everything Miss Anthony had said. There were more men willing to give women the ballot than there were women to ask it. It had always been her desire to get a law entitling tax-paying women to vote, but they had objected. If it was in her power to give all women of the country the franchise to-morrow she would not speak the word. She believed in enfranchising a few at a time on special subjects in which they were interested. In her opinion the suffragists had asked too much. They have drawn their bow at the sun, and may probably hit the moon. The speaker liked men better than she did women. The women hadn't asked for the franchise rightly; if they had it would have been granted. If they would not declare that they would not pay taxes unless permitted to vote, but would just ask for the right to vote every time they pay their taxes, they would be more likely to have the privilege accorded them. If the women would only sit down by the side of the men—they might even sit on one of their knees—and ask for their rights, they would be more likely to receive them. This was followed by uproarious applause. Miss Anthony hiding her face, evidently reminded of the little Brooklyn episode. Mrs. Swisshelm went on to say that she understood men better than did Miss Anthony, and, furthermore, she knew more about them than did her colleague, with whom she always felt privileged to disagree.

Miss Anthony replied to Mrs. Swisshelm, and remarked that they had always entertained opposite opinions, and there was no probability of either one converting the other. She was not content to receive her protection from the male portion of the community; she wanted to be at the mercy of herself. She was earnest in this matter, because she felt the position at present occupied by women was an insult and a degradation to her position in society.

QUEEN VIC'S DESCENDANTS.

The cable on the 13th inst., announced that the Duchess of Edinburgh was safely delivered of a son. This birth increases the number of Queen Victoria's grandchildren to twenty-six, and of this large family twenty-three are still living. The Queen's eldest child, the Princess Royal Victoria, wife of the Crown Prince of Germany, has had four sons and four daughters, of which number one son has died. The Queen's second child, the Prince of Wales, married to the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, has had three sons and three daughters, one son being dead. The Queen's third child, the Princess Alice, wife of Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, has had two sons and five daughters one son being dead. Next comes the Queen's fourth child the Duke of Edingburgh, married to the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia, with one son, born on the 13th. Finally the Queen's fifth child, the Princess Helena, wife of Prince Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein, has had two sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. The Princess Louise, the Queen's sixth child, wife of the Marquis of Lorne, is not yet the head of a family. The other three children of the Queen—the Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold, and the Princess Beatrice—are unmarried. Altogether, Queen Victoria has thirty-two children and grandchildren living, which constitutes a very respectably-sized family even for a queen.

A SINGULAR REVENGE.

The Lawrence (Mass.) Sentinel says that a number of months since a Haverhill man desired some accommodation of the Boston & Maine Road, but was refused. This action so provoked him that he determined to get square by some means, and at length, noticing that there was no draw in the railroad bridge near the city, he determined to put the Company to the expense of building one. So he commenced building a schooner of about 200 tons at a point above the bridge, and now, as it is nearly ready to launch, he will soon load it with legitimate freight, sail down to the bridge, and demand passage, which the railroad people must grant him, whether or no.

VARIETIES.

A MAN who can move his ears like a mule is giving exhibitions in the far West.

A CAT show has become one of the annual attractions in London. It opened this year on the 25th ult.

OVER the grave of Dean Alford in the churchyard of St. Martin's, Canterbury, is the following inscription, prepared by his own hand: "The inn of a Traveler, on his way to the New Jerusalem."

IT is stated that in Germany a law has recently been promulgated by which the holder of a railway ticket may stop at any point on his journey: for any period—the ticket remaining good till used.

FOUR days after his marriage, a young man of Adrian, Mich., stood at the edge of a platform which a freight train was passing. The suction created by the movement of the cars drew him under the wheels and he was instantly killed.

A LITTLE girl in Boston only five years old said to her mother the other day, when she proposed reading to her the last number of the Nursery: "No," mamma; don't read me that childish stuff. Read me about the Beecher case."

A COUNTRYMAN bargained with a California photographer for a half-length picture of himself at half price, and when the artist delivered a fine view of his subject from the waistband down, the victimized sitter indulged in remarks more forcible than polite.

SOME surprise was created among the Faculty of Yale College, the other morning, by seeing the statue of President Pierson arrayed in the airy costume of a red flannel shirt, with a demoralized silk hat on his head and a seedy cotton umbrella in his hand.

THE British Museum recently became possessed of a jacinth, a precious stone of exceeding rarity. The specimen is no larger than a pea, and, says the London Times, "flashes and glows with a lustre which seems to denote the presence of fire and flame." It cost $3,500.

IN Syracuse, on a recent Saturday morning, the pastor of the Independent Protestant Church filled the pulpit of the Jewish Temple of Concord, the Rabbi of the Temple reciprocating by preaching for the Christian pastor on Sunday, and expounding to the latter's congregation the Jewish idea of Jesus Christ.

THE Omaha Bee, of the 15th of October, says: The order of General Sheridan, prohibiting the exploration of the Black Hills by avaricious gold-seekers, does not seem to have much abated the general excitement. The only effect it has had is to cause the plans of the fortune-hunters to be executed more quietly than they would otherwise have been. Already there are many secret parties far on the way to the land which is supposed to abound in gold."

MANY persons have recently been poisoned in different parts of France by lead used in lining or coating cooking utensils. Instead of tin which was formerly used, an amalgam of three parts of lead and one part of tin is now employed for lining sheet iron or copper pans and vessels. This amalgam is brighter and less durable than tin, two reasons for its being liked by the cooks, as their pans look better and wear out sooner, thus giving them a commission oftener from the tinsmiths.

A BOSTON deacon made a sad mistake the other night. Riding home in a horse car, he was accosted by a friend with: "Ah, *deacon*, getting home rather late, eh?" "Well, yes," replied the deacon, 'tis a little late, but I have attended a prayer and conference meeting over in Chelsea this evening, and the interest was prolonged." Just then he inadvertently removed his hat, possibly to relieve his conscience, when two theatre checks fell out on the floor. It is needless to add that Jones and the deacon pass without speaking now.

THE "Republic", at New York, furnishes the very unpleasant news that "there is trouble in one of the large hotels at Saratoga, Ainsworth, Tompkins & Perry, the proprietors of the United States Hotel (one of the largest in the world), have been unable to meet the interest due on their bonds, in consequence of the whole amount maturing, and a crisis has been reached in their affairs. The firm meet with a great deal of sympathy, but that, unfortunately, will not enable them to pay their interest, so they have had to meet their creditors."

THE following approximation of weights is given, and may be useful to housekeepers who do not have scales and weights at hand: Wheat flour, one quart is one pound. Indian meal, one quart is one pound one ounce. Butter, when soft, one quart is one pound one ounce. Loaf sugar, broken, one quart is one pound. White sugar, powdered, one quart is one pound one ounce. Best brown sugar, one quart is one pound two ounces. Egg, average size, ten eggs are one pound. Sixteen large tablespoonful are a half a pint, eight are a gill, four are a half gill, &c.

THE Typhoon at Nagasaki, in August last, has probably never been exceeded in destruction by any previous similar visitation. It occurred on August 20th., and on that day there were 320 vessels in the harbor. Of these but ten escaped, all the others being sunk or stranded. The chief vessel was the iron-clad ram Stonewall, which was sunk, but it is thought can be saved, although extensive repairs will be necessary. The harbor, after the storm, presented a scene of sad devastation, being strewn in all directions with wrecks, whilst the despoiled owners were gazing at the ruin from the shores.

A LONDON girl, who advertised recently for a husband, requested her host of correspondents to be present in the pit at the Drury Lane Theatre, on the following evening, dressed in a blue coat, white pantaloons, and scarlet coat, and immediately on the conclusion of the first act to stand upon the benches, flourish a white handkercnief in one hand, and apply a glass to the right eye with the other. When the curtain fell, fifty men, from giddy youth to giddier old age, stood up in the proscribed uniform, and began the eye-glass and handkerchief performance, amid convulsions of laughter from a large portion of the spectators, who were, in the secret.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR, ... WM. SCHOYER,
JOS. S. LAKE, ... F. A. MYERS.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1874

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HON. WARREN J WOODWARD, of Berks.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. JOHN LATTA, of Westmoreland.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. JUSTUS F. TEMPLE, of Greene,
FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
GEN. WILLIAM M'CANDLESS, of Philadelphia.
Congress, 20nd District—JAMES H. HOPKINS.
Congress, 23d District—ALEX. G. COCHRAN.
Senate, 42nd District—SAMUEL M'KELVY.
Senate, 44th District—JOHN ROUTH.
Senate, 45th District—ELI A. WOOD.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT.
JOHN SWAN, W. PITY BEADELL,
JOHN TITZEL.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT.
JOHN M. IRWIN. GETER C. SHIDLE.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT.
PETER ZERN.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT.
SAM'L F. PATTERSON, JOSEPH M. CARSON,
JOSEPH HAYS, JOHN R. THORNTON.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT.
SAMUEL P. LARGE. GOTLIEB LUDEWIG.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT.
DAVID J. ROGERS. ANDREW LARGE,
Judge Orphans Court—CHRIS. MAGEE.
District Attorney—JAMES K. P. DUFF.
Assistant District Attorney—MORTON HUNTER.
County Commissioner—JACOB LASHELL.
Director of Poor—CHARLES BRYSON.

VOTERS, remember, there is no candidate on the Democratic ticket that ran away to England to escape the draft.

IN Indiana the Democrats gain five members of Congress and the next delegation will be eight Democrats to five Republicans.

NOTWITHSTANDING the lying Ring reports to the contrary, Hon. Silas M. Clarke, of Indiana county, will positively not be a candidate for Judge.

THE present Ohio delegation in Congress is thirteen Republicans to seven Democrats, the next will be thirteen Democrats to seven Republicans. Good enough.

How is the Dispatch on salary grabbing? Does it rejoice with General Negley that he acted right in voting for and pocketing the grab and deserves to be returned to the House?

RUTAN is the direct representative of the Mackey-Cameron Ring, and has been detailed to Indiana county to help Harry White. Matters must be getting desperate in the camp of the Ring leaders.

THE Gazette says the Democratic candidates in this county are disloyal. This kind of twaddle did its work eight or ten years ago, but it is getting a little thin just now. Why don't this organ so prompt to talk about disloyalty explain, why the loyal chaps are stealing all the people's money just now.

IN the dividing of the wards into precincts, many voters will be puzzled to know where they are to vote. Let them look into this matter at once. It will not be safe for them to wait until election day, uncertain where their votes are to be received.

LET THEM ATTEND TO THIS MATTER AT ONCE.

WE publish elsewhere a stirring speech delivered by Col. Bayne, which will no doubt attract particular attention. Some people may think that our reporter has rendered material aid in assisting the Colonel in the manufacture of astonishing words. But not so. It is his language verbatim, a fact in which he will corroborate us. Taken all in all, it is the greatest speech of the campaign.

IN answer to an enquiry from Greenville, we will say that under the present Constitution and laws a person must reside in an election district for sixty days immediately preceding the election to be entitled to a vote. If he has left one district and gone into another within sixty days of the election he cannot go back to his old district to vote. In short he loses his vote entirely.

IT is the duty of every Democrat in the Twenty-third District to vote for Alex. G. Cochran. The fight in the Republican ranks against Ring domination should not and will not distract the true Democrat from his real duty. Mr. Cochran is a man of irreproachable character, good ability and the enemy of the Ring. This is all that is needed. No Democrat should throw away his vote when the opportunity offers to make it effective. Vote for Mr. Cochran, if you would forever wipe the Ring out of existence.

ORGANIZE THOROUGHLY.

In view of the importance of the pending canvass we would impress upon our Democratic friends in all the wards and townships to meet together at once and complete a thorough organization. The people of this county and Commonwealth have so long suffered from the outrageous oppressions of the Ring, consummated by fraud and repeating, that it has now become necessary for them to free themselves. This can only be accomplished by organization, vigilance and hard work.

Let Committees of good and reliable men be selected in every voting precinct to watch the polls, see that no illegal votes are polled and that every man entitled to a vote gets it. Every Democratic and anti-Ring voter should beat the polls on next Tuesday week, and record his protest against Ring domination and robbery. The local Committees should see that they are all out on the day of the election, and the importance and necessity of their votes should be duly impressed upon them. If the people would free themselves from the outrageous extravagance of the Ring they must turn out to a man and vote it out of power.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Below we give the Congressional Districts of Western Pennsylvania, as at present divided with the party majorities in each county in the years of 1872 and 1873 respectively, on the vote for Governor and State Treasurer. A comparison of the votes shows that the falling off of the Democratic vote in 1873 was much larger than the falling off of the Republican vote. This was owing to the fact that for years the vote of the State has been overcome by the fraudulent ballots in Philadelphia, making it practically useless for Democrats and Independent Republicans to vote against the Ring. There is now a chance for them and they will increase their vote over that of 1872, from ten to twenty per cent. The following shows the position of the two parties in the seven Western Congressional Districts:

XXI. DISTRICT.

	Majorities 1872.		Majorities 1873.	
	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Westmoreland	898		927	
Fayette	677		354	
Greene	1,655		1,155	
Total	3,226		2,436	
Total Dem. maj	3,226		2,436	

XXII AND XXIII DISTRICTS.

Allegheny		9,281		3,421
Total		9,281		3,421
Total Rep maj.		9,281		3,421

XXIV DISTRICT.

Washington		365	8	
Beaver		803		328
Lawrence		1,721		1,022
Total		2,889	8	1,350
Total Rep maj.		2,889		1,342

XXV DISTRICT.

Indiana		2,326		1,552
Armstrong		965		271
Clarion	1,156		836	
Forest		78		88
Jefferson		160		335
Total	1,156	3,529	836	3,588
Total Rep maj.		2,363		2,752

XXVI DISTRICT.

Crawford		558		215
Mercer		975		577
Butler		545		383
Total		2,078		1,175
Total Rep. maj.		2,078		1,175

XXVII DISTRICT.

Venango		656		108
Warren		843		103
Erie		2,196		752
Total		3,695		963
Total Rep. maj.		3,695		963
Grand total	4,372	20,303	3,270	10,489
Dem. loss, 1873			1,102	
Rep. loss, 1873				9,814

CANDIDATES.

XXI District—Jacob Turney, D., A. Stewart, R.
XXII District—J. H. Hopkins, D., J. S. Negley, R., Thos. Howard, Ind. R.
XXIII District—A. G. Cochran, D. T. M. Bayne, R., S. A. Purviance, Ind. R.
XXIV District—G. W. Miller, D., Dr. J. W. Wallace, R.
XXV District—G. A. Jenks, D., Harry White, R.
XXVI District—J. Sheakley, D., J. G. White, R.
XXVII District—A. G. Egbert, D., C. B. Curtis, R.

The delegation as it stands at present is one Democrat and six Radical Districts. There is not only a reasonable, but a fair prospect of carrying four of the seven Districts against the Administration, notwithstanding the outrageous gerrymander that was resorted to by the Ring, thus making a gain of three members. Fifty per cent. of the late revolution in Ohio will give all the seven Districts to the Democracy and anti-Ring Republicans. One thing may be set down as certain, the aggregate Democratic majority in the above counties will not fall short of 5,000.

Now that the President has married off Fred. he is looking over the railroad routes to see where he can put in the balance of his six months vacation from official cares, for which time he has drawn a salary of twenty-five thousand dollars, living free at the houses of his friends and traveling in special palace cars placed at his disposal by Pullman, transportation by T. A. Scott, generally. The country has discovered since Grant's election, that it don't require any ability to the President. Subordinates run the machine, but then it costs.

THE SITUATION.

It is now in order to take a survey of the political field, while we are waiting for the verdict of the great States of New York and Pennsylvania, and of the other States which will vote in November, and finish the elections of 1874. In looking over some files of Democratic newspapers in 1840 we found the following comforting quatrain:

"Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again,
"The eternal years of God are hers,
"But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
"And dies amid her worshippers."

We admit the quotation is somewhat threadbare,—it has been used to console the vanquished for a generation—the lines equally befit the loser of an empire, an unsuccessful suitor, or the owner of an apple-cart overturned—but they are neither flat nor unprofitable for all that. And as they were furnished by BRYANT, who was a Democrat when he wrote them, we may use them in Democratic behoof, as they were used before, seeing that we are now recovering from our second great reverse, as we did after the "anonymous blow" we received in 1840.

At this moment the Democratic party which was dead, as Radical newspapers have endeavored to persuade their confiding readers, has complete power in EIGHTEEN States:

Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Nevada, Oregon.

And it has the governors of New Jersey and Wisconsin—TWENTY in all, out of thirty-seven!

This certainly looks as if "Truth crushed to earth" had risen again—but we will not put down the masses of the Republicans as "worshippers of ERROR." They have been misguided and deceived—and now that the veil is lifted from the repulsive visage of Radicalism, they shudder at its enormities, and shrink from its loathsome presence.

The complete restoration of Democratic principles and measures; a fact soon to be entirely accomplished, simply proves that upon Democratic doctrines alone the fabrics of our State and national governments can stand. The checks and balances they require, tend to keep the general and the local governments each within their proper sphere.

The restraining effects of Democratic administrations are seen by a comparison of the conduct of the respective parties when in power. From 1800 till 1860, which was a period of unbroken Democratic rule, the party did not become intoxicated with success. In all that period the military arm of the Union was not called upon to control elections nor to maintain any faction in any State against another faction. And defalcation of accounting officers of the government, and open thefts of public funds, were so few, that the case of SWARTWOUT is the about only one of any magnitude that can be recalled, as occurring in that SIXTY YEARS.

How has it been during the last fourteen years of Radical rule? Whenever it pleased any faction in any State that had the favor of the party in central power, federal bayonets were called for—they were the first and best reliance of Radicalism. They were wanted in Texas—in Alabama—in Louisiana—in North Carolina—well, we can't remember half the calls for "regular" bayonets—and at last it is proclaimed by the Chattanooga carpet-baggers' Convention that the Radicals cannot carry the elections against the majority of the people in many States unless they have the sure assistance of the regular army of the United States!

Just recall, if any man's memory is equal to the task, the millions upon millions that have been robbed, pilfered, stolen, and voted away, out of all the Treasuries of the States and of the Nation in the last fourteen years. There were salary grabs and doublings of salaries, and Evans "steals" and the abstraction of Bonds (our own Water Bonds for instance), all over the country—and taxation to cover all.

And these things are natural and inevitable under the Radical Ring system. They believe that the country can only be governed by favoritism, corruption, and military power. From the first ring of Seward's "little bell" in 1861, which indicated arbitrary and lawless arrest; and the giving of Cameron's first war contracts, which indicated unlimited plunder and corruption, the course of the dominant party has been the same; only modified and restrained by fear of consequences.

The reason for the election results of this year, so favorable to Democracy, rising in strength and significance till they reached Ohio and Indiana,—and to be crowned and closed in New York and Pennsylvania on the 3d of November next,—are to be found in the contrast afforded by the history of the course of the two great parties. The Democrats governed the country for the period of two generations. Their principles of government were believed to be true by a vast majority of the thinking freemen acting for society. Radicalism attained power by the accident of a Democratic quarrel, followed by a public convulsion. It was reluctantly accepted as a necessity, by the people, and it has since used the military power and the public money to maintain itself.

It is out of the question that the motives and the doctrines of Radical Rings can ever obtain a permanent foothold in this country. Why, there are hundreds of thousands of voters in the older States who were reared in the Democratic faith and under Democratic rule, that always have, who are and always will oppose Radical heresies. There are men now voting the Democratic ticket who are the great-grandchildren of those who voted for Jefferson in 1800—men who from generation to generation have absorbed and acted upon Democratic ideas. Some, to be sure, were beguiled for a time into the Radical camp—but there is no resting place for the soles of their feet in that swampy ground, and they must return, are returning, and will continue to return to the Democratic fold. This is one reason for our recent successes. But there are many others. Intelligent foreign-born voters who came among us during the excitement of the war and in the plethoric times of Radical rule, thought, very excusably, that the reigning power must be the safest to adhere to. But these are finding out the hollow mockeries of Radicalism; with its puritanical pretences and its licentious practices. The naturalized voters will all, sooner or later, find their true place in the Democratic ranks. They have fled from too much governmental interference in their domestic, religious, and personal affairs; they cannot, therefore, in this land, adhere to the party which would prescribe their dress and their diet, and they will not agree that one part of a community shall declare and enforce sumptuary laws for the rest.

These are a few thoughts upon the situation, which have occurred to us. We are glad to say that the times, although marred by financial distress, produced by Radical misrule, are full of hope and promise for the friends of the true and economical principles of government. The only party that knows these and can and will establish them, is the Democratic party.

INDIANA COUNTY MUDDLE.

We find the following special telegram in Monday's Commercial, from the town of Indiana:

"The dispatch from this place in yesterday's Commercial, representing the situation in this judicial district, is true in every respect. The opposition to Mr. Blair arises from his great unpopularity, and the fact that he and his friends have been using the most strenuous efforts to defeat General Harry White for Congress. Mr. Clark is a candidate, and will get the full Democratic vote, and at least two thousand Republican votes."

This dispatch is evidently in the interest of Harry White, whose friend for Judge in that district was badly beaten for the nomination. In view of the Congressional and Senatorial question, the friends of Hon. Silas M. Clark think he should not run for Judge at this time. If he does, it will only help White, without increasing his own chances, and defeat Mr. William Maher, for the Senate, who is quite certain of an election if matters are permitted to rest as they are. We hope Mr. Clark will reconsider his determination to offer as an independent candidate, and not endanger the regular nominations which have to be passed upon in other counties. He can afford it, and should do so.

—Since the above was in type we are positively informed that Mr. Clark will not allow his name to be used. So White's friends will have to try something else.

FACTS FOR THINKING MEN—THE N. Y. HERALD ON THE SITUATION.

The New York Herald which always manages to land on the strong side, has heard the news from Ohio, Indiana and elsewhere; scents the coming November storm, tells the Republicans what they may expect and concludes with some pertinent and truthful remarks about the Civil Rights bill, the reaction against the Radical party, why Republican rule cannot be sustained in the South, how it has provoked riot and disorder, and how much worse is the condition of the South to-day than it was eight years ago. These remarks of the Herald are well worth reading and studying, and as such we commend them to all fair minded men:

The Republican party in the South has been steadily losing ground for the last six months. The civil rights bill, which passed the Senate, but did not go through the House, was as unpopular with sagacious Southern Republicans as with Southern Democrats. Senator Brownlow and Southern Republicans of his stamp opposed it as vehemently as the extreme Conservatives. It was felt by all rational Republicans that the party in the South would be ruined by conferring further advantages on the negro population. The reaction against the Republican party in the Southern States has gone on since that note of alarm until all moderate, reasonable men who have heretofore acted with that party feel that they can not stand against local option. In States like Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, in all the Southern States, in fact, in which the negroes have not a clear majority, the Republicans are discouraged and disheartened and feel that the party has no future unless negro arrogance is abated. The Louisiana troubles have contributed to the weakening of the Republican party throughout the South, which has never been so feeble and depressed as it is to-day.

The elective franchise was given to the Southern negroes, not because it was supposed they would exercise it with wisdom, but because it was expected that the freedmen could be relied on as a counter poise to the Democratic party. Good government in the South was the last thing that was thought of. Universal negro suffrage was adopted as a barrier against the old supremacy of the Democratic party in the South. The motive which dictated it meets a suitable reward. It has brought upon the Republican party the disgrace and opprobrium of the ruinous carpet-bag governments, and has made it impossible for that party to sustain itself in the South in any State where there is a white majority. The Republican policy has failed, not only in the larger view of pacifying the South, but in the narrow party view of breaking Democratic supremacy in the Southern States. Every Southern State, excepting the two or three in which the negroes are a majority, is in Democratic hands; and the misrule and rapacity which prevail in these two or three States intensify the conviction that ignorant negro supremacy is an unmitigated evil. The progress of the experiment has made the maintenance of the Republican party impossible in the majority of the Southern States. When the Kellogg government was overthrown in Louisiana last month the respectable property-holding citizens unanimously indorsed the revolution, showing that intelligence, character and property stood in solid array against the negro experiment. It would be the most wonderful thing in politics if the white citizens of the South did not exhibit symptoms of mutiny against the organized rapacity and robbery which prevail under negro rule.

The picture of disorder presented by the Chattanooga convention ought to have a very different effect on the Northern mind from that which its authors expect. Instead of rousing public sentiment against the Southern whites and encouraging the Republican party to persevere in its measures of subjugation, it should teach the country that Republican reconstruction is an egregious failure. After a trial of many years it is found to provoke riot and disorder. The condition of the South is worse to-day than it was eight years ago. All the harrowing descriptions which the Chattanooga convention send forth to the country are so many demonstrations that the Republican policy in the South has failed to bring peace and civil order.

THE TROUBLES OF THE RING IN INDIANA COUNTY.

The odious Republican Ring which has lorded it over Indiana, Jefferson and other counties in that region is about to suffer a backset. The Republican masses have taken the thing in hand, and all the eloquence of Senator Scott, the official dignity of Gov. Hartranft, or the sly maneuvering of Rutan, will fail to turn them from their purpose. Harry White represents the Ring, and he feels the necessity for unusual support, and therefore has sent for the chiefs of the party to help him through. But the honest Republicans of the district see no way of getting rid of the Ring except by voting for Mr. Jenks for Congress which they are determined upon. White has been playing fast and loose upon the State Senator, which of right belonged to Jefferson, which county instructed unanimously for Mr. Winslow, whilst Indiana county instructed for Mr. Porter, between the two, White is in a fix. The Democrats have recommended Mr. William Maher, of Blairsville, one of the most intelligent and worthy gentleman in the State, whose election would be a great gain in the way of character and a decided improvement in the role of senators.

WRONG AS USUAL.

The "oldest" is mistaken when it says the Democratic State Convention met in this city "with the smoke of our manufactures around them, and the hum of our industries and clang of the machinery sounding upon their ears." The facts are that by the mismanagement of the corrupt party in power, which failed to provide proper tariff laws, nearly all the mills were closed, thousands of workingmen were idle, whilst many of their families were suffering for the necessities of life—are now suffering and in all probability will contin ue to suffer, if the Radical thieves are permitted to retain power. The workingmen should remember this and strike down the Congress which for fourteen years has persistently refused to legislate for the protection of the interests of this city and State.

LOOKS LIKE A FAILURE.

The Ring is desperate and one of its last tactics was to get up a meeting, *a la* Hartranft. Ask a number of citizens to sign that they had examined Negley salary grab record, Sutro Tunnel transactions, etc.. and found them correct. The attempt looks very very much as if it would prove a failure, a number of prominent gentlemen having been requested to sign and a number more to speak, have refused to have anything to do with it. This, as Hartranft would say, "takes the starch right out." Respectable Republicans don't want to be placed in the position of appealing to honest men to retain thieves in office, and accordingly they decline.

GOING BACK.

The moral condition of the blacks in the South has not improved under the guidance of the political charlatans and plunderers who have overrun that region the past decade of years. Unless the true gospel is carried there by other hands the blacks will fall back into Fetish worship, and exhibit a more degraded mental and moral condition than they have at any time since they left their African homes. The N. Y. Tribune speaking of their present tendency says:

Every day, it is painful to admit, adds to the evidence that the black population of the South, full as it is of fervid religious tendencies, controlled by a grotesque idealism and by an ethnical tendency to material religious practices, has been left by emancipation in a condition requiring the wisest Christian guidance. Its merely emotional capacities of the religious kind are at once plentiful and potent. It seeks ceremonial with Oriental eagerness. It rushes into worship with a kind of nervous insanity, and prays not only in a voice of thunder, but likewise with its legs and arms. Its songs of praise are weird anthems of which the tom-tom's coarse, strange music is the natural accompaniment. It revels in the mysterious until it is half mad. It seeks strength in charms and an ally in the lowest forms of witchcraft. It preserves traces of the barbarous ritual of its Congo ancestors, and of tendencies which the civilized associations of more than two centuries have failed altogether to arrest. It is fascinated by its supernatural conception of death; and it is thoroughly literal in its doctrine of special providences.

WE wondered a little why it was that the proceedings of the Chattanooga Conventions did not create any enthusiasm in the North, not even a ripple, although the resolutions and motions and speeches and addresses were printed in all the papers. We are obliged to the Gazette for an explanation, our overburdened mind is relieved and we now know it was an infernal Democrat who spoiled the affair. We have sent word to the Ku-Klux of that region to kill him and when we receive his scalp we will send it around to the Gazette office, to adorn the belt of the moral editor, who is not slow in that line himself This is why it was—that Chattanooga didn't pan out better, says the Gazette:

It now turns out that the press despatches from the Chattanooga Convention, were shaped in the interest of the Democratic party. How it was done is thus explained. The managers of the regular agent of the Associated Press, who was a reliable and fair-minded man removed on the eve of the Convention, and the entire business turned over to the editor of the Democratic paper at Chattanooga, who is the author of all those telegrams which were scattered over the North, to prevent the effect which a true report of the transactions of the Convention would have.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Cincinnati Commercial cannot see that the Republicans made much by the distortion ("gerrymandering") of the Congressional Districts in Indiana.

THE outrage business which was to have been the trump card of the Radicals came to an untimely end at Chattanooga. It died of a surfeit of the Western elections. —Balt. Gazette.

THE new organ of Grantism, the Republic, makes the following confession:

"The Republicans were badly defeated in the West. There is no use in denying the ugly fact, and not much satisfaction in attempting to account for it."

THE Cleveland Herald, intensely loyal, takes the disasterous rout of the Ohio Republicans in good humor. It tells us that:

"The country is still safe. Hamilton county also elects a Republican Justice of the Peace."

THE Democratic conferees of the Sixteenth (Pa.) Congressional district, composed of the counties of M'Kean, Potter, Tioga, Cameron and Lycoming have nominated Henry W. Earley of Lycoming for Congress.

THE N. Y. Sun says that it is not probable that the Rev. Gen. James A. Garfield, C. M., salary grabber and wood pavement jobber, will ever receive another nomination from his constituents in Ohio. As it is it required a fearful amount of lying to carry him through.

THREE HUNDRED of the inmates of the Soldier's Home at Dayton, Ohio, voted for the Democratic candidate for Congress, because the Republican candidate, who favored the Civil Rights bill, wanted to "degrade them to the level of the negro."

THE Philadelphia Press says that there is "no man in the country who has more reason to be proud than Benjamin F. Butler has." It takes all sorts of people to make a world, and all sorts of opinions to make up what is called the Press.—N. Y. Post.

THE following is the Republican pyramid:

RHODE ISLAND.
VERMONT.
MAINE.
IOWA.

—and a Republican Justice of the Peace in Hamilton county, Ohio.

TWO days before the election the editor of the Ohio State Journal broke out as follows: "Ohio a Democratic State! That would be a thing so incongruous and absurd as to make one disbelieve the evidence of his own senses." Now he is freely offering a quart of chestnuts to everybody who will agree to let by-gones be by-gones. —Brooklyn Argus.

ALTHOUGH Iowa gave a Republican majority of forty thousand or thereabouts last week, it evidently needs reconstructing badly. The school board of Keokuk has absolutely refused to admit negroes to the privileges of the high school. A regiment of Federal troops would probably exercise a healthy influence upon that school board.

THE Administration editors of New York, appear to be puzzled on the question of party accountability. They hold the Democrats responsible for threatened inflation in Ohio and Indiana, but disclaim any connection with the Republicans of the South, who have made repudiation general, and have even favored a "third term."

"REPUBLICAN meetings are holding all over the State," says the Montgomery (Ala.,) State Journal (rep.), "the watchfires of Republicans are burning brightly in the mountains of North Alabama," and much of the same sort. What are we to think of this after reading in such papers as the Hartford Courant that a Republican dare not speak his sentiments in Alabama?

KELLEY, the salary grabbing Congressman of the Fourth Pa., district, is opposed to a third term. He says:

"I am free to declare that I would vote for no man for a third term, and would rather take the risk of a bad President for four years than assist in overthrowing the wholesome precedent set by Washington, Jefferson and Jackson, of retiring voluntarily from the Presidency at the end of second term."

L. L. AINSWORTH, the Democrat elected to Congress in the Third Iowa district, had only 19 majority, which inspires the politicians everywhere with the importance of "getting out every vote." Occasional references are making to the Massachusetts canvass some thirty years ago, when Marcus Morton was elected Governor of that State by a majority of one in the popular vote.

No party which acknowledges such leaders as Kellogg, Moses, and Clayton, in the South, and Butler, Cameron, and Carpenter, in the North, can expect to retain the respect of the people or successfully contest an election. . . . Ballots cast against the Republican Ring are not thrown away this year. The time has come to punish the men who have tyrannized over the people so long.—Utica Observer, Rep.

SENATOR MORTON'S Presidential prospects were not brightened by the Indiana election, and his enemies in the party are consequently jubilant. The Milwaukee Wisconsin thus punches his vanishing head: "Senator Morton's Presidential stake was cast upon this contest, and it is lost, and we trust he will no longer vex the Republican party with a desire for a Presidential nomination."

THE correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial who attended the Chattanooga Convention, writes that the Civil Rights bill has killed the Republican party in Tennessee, in Texas, in Arkansas, in Georgia, in Alabama, in North Carolina and in Virginia, and has crippled it in every Southern State. He predicts, that in consequence of it, the Democrats will gain twenty members of the House of Representatives and four senators this year, and he adds:

"In Georgia last week, in the election for members for the legislature, the Republicans carried but three counties in the state. The legislature elect is Democratic by a majority of about fifteen to one. Next month they will carry every Congressional district in the State. Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown, heretofore the ablest Republican in Georgia, advises every white man in the South to get out of the Republican party, for he says the passage of the Civil Rights bill means the absolute destruction and ruin of both races. We see the effect in last week's election."

MORE INQUIRIES.

NEGLEY VOTERS BEING REGISTERED—WHO INTRODUCED THE PERSONAL TAX COLLECTION BILL AND WHO SUPPORTED IT.

PITTSBURGH, October 19, 1874.

EDITORS POST:—Will you be kind enough to inform your readers under what authority the Postmaster of Pittsburgh requires his carriers to present to the people on his route a pass book for the signature of all who are going to vote for General Negley for Congress?

Also, please give the people the names of the members of the last Legislature who voted for the special bill last winter, which denies the right of tax-payers to pay their personal taxes at the Treasurer's office, but required it to be paid to a Ring collector, thus denying the poor man the 10 per cent. deduction the rich man got?

A SUBSCRIBER.

EDITORS POST—GENTS:—Would you please give the names of the Allegheny members of the last Legislature who voted for Magee's pet special tax bill, putting personal taxes in the hands of ward politicians to collect?

Also, who presented said bill in the Legislature. Citizens ought to know, as some members of that notable session are now asking suffrage from the same constituents whom he desired, through said bill, to pay said ward bummer or striker, and oblige A VOTER,
OCT. 19, 1874. East End.

In answer to the above letters and many others of similar import, we would say:

1. The letter carriers have no legal authority to engage in any such business, and if the facts are laid before the Postmaster-General, they will be discharged from the service.

2. Miles Humphreys introduced the personal tax collection bill into the Senate, and it received the support of the ENTIRE ALLEGHENY DELEGATION, not a single man objecting to it. The Legislative Record, page 1058, shows that it was introduced by Mr. Humphries, on April 2, 1873, and rushed to a passage. It was railroaded over to the House, page 1158, and there rushed through the following being the record.

MR. MCCORMICK—As the consideration of this bill will only take a moment, and as no body is interested in it except Mr. Wainwright and myself, I hope the House will agree to pass it now.

There being no objection, the bill was taken up, read and passed.

This settles the whole matter. Mr. Humphries introduced the bill and Messrs. Newmyer, Wainwright, Christy, Sample, Young and the whole delegation supported it.

A CARD FROM MR. ARCHBOLD.

OCTOBER 17, 1874.

To the Editors of The Post:

In answer to the inquiry of some of the boys in blue as to whether I am the man that left for foreign parts during the war, for the purpose of avoiding the draft, I would say emphatically no. I left for no such dishonorable purpose, and those who have been circulating this report can have the whole matter cleared up by accepting my card of invitation, as published in last Wednesday's Commercial, and in this week's National Labor Tribune.

Yours respectfully,
GEORGE ARCHBOLD.

Our authority for saying that Mr. Archbold left the country at the time of the draft, is the statement in the Commercial of Saturday, which says:

It is very true that he went to England at the time indicated, but it is not true that he went to avoid the draft. His visit to England had been in contemplation long before the war, but had been put off from time to time for various reasons; and it was only when a strike occurred among the miners, and he was thrown out of work along with the rest, that he found the opportunity.

The opportunity was certainly a good one and well chosen—he could not have hit it better to be under the protection of the British flag when the draft was going on, if he had laid awake night after night. The coincidence was remarkable. As was also the fact that he gave up a valuable lease, which a prudent business man who only intended to "pay a visit" to his old home would not be likely to do. Mr. Archbold forgot to explain about this lease in his card. But it is not so very strange after all that Mr. Archbold should hie himself to a foreign shore when the draft was going on. Perhaps he was a man of peace. Of course, he did not go to England to avoid the draft Certainly not. He wept to stay at home and be drafted, but duty called him at the critical moment, and continued to call him, until they stopped drafting people. Duty and a coincidence and not the draft was what ailed Mr. Archbold. He was like Shylock and said "I pray you let me go from hence. I am not well."

POLITICS AT M'KEESPORT.

A RADICAL FIZZLE—BAYNE OCCASIONS A STAMPEDE AMONG HIS HEARERS—THE DEMOCRACY ALIVE AND ANXIOUS FOR THE FRAY.

[Correspondence of The Post.]

MCKEESPORT, October 17, 1874.

The Republicans of this borough held a meeting here on Thursday night, and the organ of this place in to-day's issue calls it "a large and enthusiastic one." Why, sir, it was a miserable failure in every respect. In the first place, there were not one hundred and fifty on the ground, including the boys, who came out to hear the music, and as for enthusiasm, well it was not of a very demonstrative nature.

Col. Bayne, who by the way was the only speaker, commenced shortly after eight o'clock to go over the old story of what the Republican party had done and per contra what the Democrats had not done, and so eloquently and feelingly did he depict this state of affairs that his hearers were quite overcome; they could not stand it, and so left by the dozen at a time, until at ten minutes to nine there were by actual count but thirty-eight persons present. Evidently both Col. Bayne and his hearers had heard the news from Ohio, Indiana and Arkansas.

Apropos of this meeting, I would like to mention an incident in connection thereof. The proprietor of the Times, who is a member of the Republican State Committee, in speaking to one of our leading Democrats shortly after our ratification meeting here, said he would bring the matter before the State Committee, and he would have a meeting here, which would make us sick, providing the Democratic roughs would keep away and not disturb them. Well, they did keep away, and we are not sick yet. On the contrary we are the liveliest set of sick men he ever saw, as we will show him the 3rd day of November next. His reign in this borough is nearly over; he must step down and take a back seat.

Col. Bayne said after the meeting that he would like to come up here again before election, as he was not quite satisfied. Now, would it not be a good thing for our future member, Mr. Cochrane or Mr. Hopkins, whose district or part of it is just across the river from here, to meet him, and to arrange to meet the gentlemen here, and discuss the issues of the hour? I am sure it would attract every voter for miles around. Col. Bayne would not then be so reckless in his assertions—he would have to stick to facts. What say the gentlemen? Shall we have such a meeting?

Yours, DEMOCRAT.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, October 19.—Governor Kellogg to-day received a communication from the Republican Committee of fifty, which says: It becomes our duty to state that the address adopted at a mass meeting held on the 8th inst., at the Central Church this city, and signed by T. Morris Chester and others, does not express or represent the opinions of the Committee of fifty appointed at the same meeting, for the reason that we are not yet yet prepared to repudiate Republicanism, nor join its opponents. We pledge ourselves to the support of Republican principles as represented by the National party, as long as it continues to support and vindicate the equality of all men. If the present State administration concedes to us that which we deem to be just, we further pledge ourselves to give it our loyal and cordial support.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS OF THE RETURNING BOARD.

The Republican State Central Committee to-day authorized the renewal of the conference as invited by the Conservatives. An umpire to succeed Dr. Bonzaro on the Advisery Board will probably be selected to-morrow. It is rumored to-night that Ex-Governor Wells has resigned as a member of the Returning Board, thus relieving Gov. Kellogg of all embarrasments on that subject and giving him an opportunity of organizing a Board in accordance with the conference agreement.

The fifteen men arrested at Coushatta charged with participating in the recent outrage are reported to be en route for New Orleans under a guard of Federal soldiers.

PACKARD'S CONSPIRACY.

The Bulletin says: We have it upon excellent authority, that Marshal Packard and District Attorney Beckwith have conspired together for partisan purposes, to intimidate the people in the Parishes, by causing the arrest of a number of persons under enforcement acts upon charges trumped up for the occasion.

PARTICULARS OF THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF GAIR.

CLINTON, October 19.—Captain Bannon, who was in a buggy with Gair at the time of the attempted assassination has given substantially the following statement: That, on Wednesday night, Gair spoke in Point Coupee Parish near Hermitage. Breaux being present saw that the only chance to beat Gair in the coming November election was to get him out of the way. On Saturday morning, 17th inst., Gair and Captain Bannon left Bayou Sara in a buggy together for speaking at Jackson, La., to take place at twelve o'clock that day. Col. Griffin and Recorder Morgan, of Point Coupee were in a buggy following close behind. At the time of the attempted assassination, at half past eleven o'clock a. m., when within about one mile of Jackson, in the parish of West Feliciana, the unknown assassin, concealed in bushes, fired with a rifle just as the buggy passed far enough to give a fair view of Gair, the ball grazing Capt. Bannon on the back of the neck, he being next to the assassin and struck Gair on the left side of the head back of the ear passing outside of the carotoid artery and ranging down the cheek. The ball was extricated near the mouth by Drs. J. Jones, Caruth and Marsh. The wound is a bad one but not dangerous.

About two o'clock Weber and Breaux arrived from Bayou Sara with a squad of men armed with pistols, guns and rifles and paraded the streets of Jackson. Some of Weber's men made a remark about Gair, hence a riot commenced about four o'clock. Seven colored men, one horse and one mule were shot, also Gen. Swazey, of Bayou Sara, who was shot in the thigh. Col. Griffin says none of the people's party participated in the riot, as the disturbance was exclusively between the two wings of the Republican party. During the evening Perkins Toadoine, who was drinking at the time, speaking confidentially to a friend, was overheard by Sheriff Roy and several others to say that he shot Gair and that Weber was to pay him for it, Toadoine stating he intended to leave the parish in five days. The Sheriff and posse arrested Toadine and brought him to Clinton and put him in jail. Col. Griffin says a posse of Weber men were about to attempt to rescue the prisoner but the Sheriff left for Clinton with the prisoner without the knowledge of the rioters. Captain Bannon says he does not think Toadoine is the real assassin of Gair as he met him coming from an opposite direction a few minutes after the shooting occurred. All is quiet now.

NEW ORLEANS, October 20.—Great apprehensions and serious alarm were the terms used by the Conservative politicians here yesterday, as indicating the present condition of the people of the State. From Shreveport came another batch of grave apprehensions, serious alarm for the safety of women and children, a reign of terror, etc., and Bayou Sara and St. Martinville rendered public assistance, with a view of gathering information on the subject of the wholesale arrests which, it was charged, Federal officers were about making, and which had produced the effect stated above in oppressing the political mind.

The agent of the Associated Press called on Governor Kellogg and Marshal Packard to-day, and telegraphed elsewhere with the result's given below:

Gov. Kellogg stated he had heard but little of matters, but could give no information on the subject of arrests, but they had been greatly exaggerated. The Governor expressed a desire for a peaceful and fair election, and is exerting himself that end. Regarding wholesale arrests, Marshal Packard stated affidavits had been made against thirty persons charged with participation in the Causalla outrage, but has not heard that any arrests had been made. When arrested, these parties will be taken before the United States Commissioner for preliminary examination and can't be removed from the parish unless sent before a United States Court. There are indictments against seventy or one hundred persons in Grant parish on account of participation in the Colfax massacre, but the deputy marshals are instructed not to take any one out of the parishes till after the election. The marshal thinks it probable a few rascals may be frightened away, but no honest citizen be molested nor have anything to fear.

The following was received from Shreveport: No arrest has been made, and reports are conflicting as to whether or not the warrants have been issued. Several gentlemen said to have had interviews with the United States Commissioner yesterday stated they were given to understand that affidavits had been made against seventy citizens of this place charging them with violation of the enforcement acts. This the Commissioner denies. A meeting had by the citizens of Shreveport adopted resolutions not to employ Republicans nor advance supplies. This resolution was the offense they committed.

The following was received to-night:

BAYOU SARA, October 20.

The statement concerning the Jackson affair, published in yesterday's papers are incorrect. Judge Hillsburn, Senator W. Breaux, Law and others were peaceably conversing in Law's office when the house they were in was fired into by P. C. Butler, a friend of Gair, who also shot at a peaceable assemblage of whites and blacks and compelled the band in attendance to disperse.

[Signed.] A. G. REYNOLDS.

Outrages from either side seem to be greatly exaggerated.

The Conference Committee met this evening, and adjourned finally without accomplishing anything. The Republicans submitted the following additional articles of agreement to constitute part of the agreement heretofore entered into between the Committee of Conference of the Democrat and Conservative party and the Republican party:

Third—The powers of the Advisory Board are hereby extended to the ——— of such measures as may be agreed upon by said board as calculated to enforce a strict and fair adherence to the provisions of the first article of this agreement to the extent of calling upon the constituted authorities of the United States, both civil and military, and of the State through Governor Kellogg to such power and force as may be required, and both parties pledge themselves to adhere to and comply with the requisites and disposition of said Advisory Board in regard to the maintaining of peace and order throughout the State and the ensuring of a fair registration and election, free from intimidation either direct or indirect.

In answer to the proposition submitted by the Republican members of the Conference Committee, the Democratic and Conservative members of the Conference Committee submit, as a counter proposition, that they can't inquire into the alleged violation of agreement by the Conservatives, or recognize the right of Republicans to make said charges until the Republican members of the Conference Committee establish, as a fact, that the agreement has been complied on their part by having qualified, as agreed upon, two Conservative members of the Returning Board and umpire and Advisory Board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Banzaro, submit the counter proposition with the emphatic statement that the Conservatives have, up to the present time, strictly complied with the requirements of the original contract

ANSWER TO COUNTER PROPOSITION.

In answer to the counter proposition, submitted by the Democratic and Conservative Conference Committee, in answer to the proposition submitted by the Republican Conference Committee, embodying a third article, to be made part of the original agreement entered into by said Committees of Conference, said third article being for the enforcement of the final article, the Republican Committee of Conference respectfully submit, that the counter proposition presented contemplates a violation of the instruction given by the Republican State Central Committee to their representatives as embodied in the resolution of that committee, communicated to the State Central Committee of the Democrat and Conservative party, and acquiesced in by the latter committee in a resolution adopted, and communicated to the Republican State Central Committee; consequently the counter proposition operates as a cessation of any further deliberations by the Committees of Conference, for the Republican Committee of Conference cannot act outside of the expressed determination of both Central Committees.

O. O. ALROCHA,
Chairman Repbublican Committee of Conference.

In answer to your reply to our counter proposition, we have only to state that there is nothing in the following resolution of the Democratic Conservative State Central Committee which conflicts with the action taken by the Conservative members of the Conference Committee, as appears by its obvious tenor. Resolved, That the Conservative members of the Conference are hereby authorized and empowered to renew the conference in relation to filling the vacancy of F. Bonzano and other matters suggested by the resolutions of the Republican State Central Committee.

A correct copy, signed by
WM. J. BUDDENDORFF, Secretary,
D. F. HINNER, Chairman.

Following are the proceedings of the Advisory Board:

The Republican State Central Committee met yesterday to consider a communication for the Conservatives for reopening the conference for the purpose of electing an Umpire of the Advisory Board in place of Bonzano, resigned. A preamble and resolution was adopted stating that the Republicans had faithfully carried out the provisions of the compact, while their opponents had failed or evaded the requirements of the first article of agreement, and refusing to reopen the conference unless Conservatives gave guarantees of good faith regarding the first article, and that some line of action be agreed upon compelling adherence thereto.

In response to the above the Democratic and Conservative State Central Committee adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Conservative members of the Conference Committee are here by authorized and empowered to renew the conference in relation to filling the vacancy of M. F. Bonzano, and other matters suggested by the resolutions of the Republican State Central Committee.

[Signed.] ALBERT VOORHEES,
President Democratic and Conservative State Central Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, October 20.—A compromise has been effected in Jefferson Parish between the Conservatives and Republicans. The Republicans nominated a Coroner, Sheriff, two members of the Legislature and Senate. The Conservatives chose one member of the Legislature and a Parish Judge. The Conservative and Republican Clubs have resolved jointly to support John Ellis, Conservative candidate for Congress.

The new telegraph line the Ocean Towboat Company are working to passes is now building to Pass A. L. Outre. Tolls have been reduced one-half, there being strong opposition between the Ocean and Good Intent Tow-boat Companies. Towage has also been greatly reduced, the regular nominal rate being a dollar per ton up and back, but owing to the active competition, vessels are frequently towed up and down for fifty cents per ton, which is but little more than one-third the former rates.

NEW ORLEANS, October 21.—The failure to agree and the final adjournment of the Conference Committees at 11 o'clock last night, in no way impairs the agreement heretofore made, except as to the Advisory Board, which can do nothing without an umpire. Colonel Packard stated to-day that the Conservatives would be given two members of the Returning Board as per original agreement. For a wonder, neither political party to-day have any fresh outrages, grave apprehensions, serious alarms or reigns of terror to report.

ANOTHER RADICAL DODGE — ATTEMPT TO DISFRANCHISE 4,000 WHITE VOTERS.

Wright, State Registrar of Voters, gave notice to-day that he would to-morrow receive the opinion of the Attorney General as to the legality of the naturalization before the Second District Court. The Conservatives assert that this question has been sprung at this late day by Republicans with the view of throwing out about 4,000 white voters by striking their names from the registration lists, it now being too late for them to renaturalize and register.

The Hives political organization, who had nominated a full Municipal and Parish ticket, have withdrawn their candidates in favor of the Conservatives.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THAT ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

The following account of the recent affair at Jackson was received to-day from Mr. Law, Anti-Gair man;

Bannon, who was in the buggy with Gair, is reported as having accidentally shot him. It is untrue that Gair was to speak in Jackson. The meeting was one of those opposed to Gair and in the interest of white and colored. Breaux and Webber were in Bayou Sara when the shooting was done. It it untrue that armed Webber men were parading the streets of Jackson. Gair asserted that he was going to break up the meeting. The Butler and Bannon and Gair men stopped the band from playing, fired into the assembled masses and dispersed them early in the evening. Six unarmed colored men were wounded by Butler and Bannon. This statement will be substantiated by the parish Judge, Kilbaum, of Jackson.

[Signed.] JAMES LAW.

NOTE—The above refers to the Republican faction fight.

EDGAR B. MCDILL, son of Charles McDill, of Zanesville was instantly killed at Rosedale, his residence near Kansas City, on Wednesday. Mr. McDill was connected with the Fort Scott & Missouri Railroad.

HYMENEAL.

CHICAGO, October 20.—At three o'clock this afternoon Lieut. Fred. Grant and Ida Maria Honore were joined in matrimony at the residence of the bride's father, H. H. Honore, on Vincennes avenue.

LIST OF BRIDESMAIDS AND GROOMSMEN;

The bridesmaids were: Miss Hall, daughter of Winchester Hall, of Norwood, and cousin of the bride; Miss Dunlevy, daughter of Judge Dunlevy of Chicago, Miss Irene Rucker, daughter of Gen. D. H. Rucker, U. S. Army, and Miss Houston of Louisville, Ky. They had en traine, with feather trimmings and wore lilac and pink ostrich tips in their hair.

The groomsmen were: Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., Gen. Geo. Forsythe, Gen. Sheridan and staff, Lieut. Laned of the Seventh United States cavalry and Adriene Honore, brother of the bride. These belonging to the army wore the full uniform, while the civilians were attired in the conventional black coat and white vest.

Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Grant, ex-Secretary Borie and wife, Gen. Babcock, Secretary Belknap and wife, General Sheridan, Governor Beveridge and wife, Senator Logan, Vice-President Wilson, General Ord, General Custar and wife, and Gen. Sherman and wife.

LIST OF PRESENTS.

The following are among the presents: Pair of solitaire diamond ear-drops and cross from Mrs. Potter Palmer, sister of the bride; also a point lace overdress from Mrs. Palmer; solitaire pearl ear-drops and cross from Mrs. B. L. Honore; enamelled watch and chain from the groom; gold necklace from U. S. Grant, Sr.; set of Roman mosaic from Adrienne C. Honore, companion oil painting from Gen. and Mrs. Babcock; silver toilet set from Chauncey T. Bowen; silver bronze flower stand from Secretary Belknap. The bridal boquet was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Balmer. It is a large mound shaped basket, thirty-six inches across and twenty-four in height, filled with the finest tube and tea roses. In the centre is a humming bird perched over its nest.

At three o'clock, the bridal party entered the parlor where the ceremony was to take place, in the following order: U. S. Grant, Jr., and Miss M. T. Hall; Mr. A. C. Honore and Miss L. Houston; Lieutenant C. W. Laned and Miss Irene Rucker; General G. A. Forsythe and Miss Mary C. Dunlevy.

The bridesmaids wore white tulle dresses with veils, and carried in their hands boquets in satin holders. After them came the bride, leaning on the arm of her father. She wore a white satin dress, cut en traine, with low cut corsage, trimmed with tulle. The bridal veil, which reached to the floor, was of white satin tulle, and the dress, which was of exceedingly rich material, was rather plainly made. Her hair was dressed in a simple caif and chatelaine braids behind. The groom was dressed in the full uniform of Colonel in the United States Army.

The party walked slowly down the parlor until the west end of the room was reached. At this point there is an alcove in the room, and in this the bridal party stood. The windows of the room were draped with lace curtains trimmed with blue, and decorated with smilax, excepting the one on the right of the bridal party, which was covered by a buff colored curtain, through which a subdued light came, which brought out in strong relief, the white costumes of the bridesmaids in contrast with the maroon colored walls of the alcove. As the party reached the alcove, they fronted towards the guests, while the attendant bridesmaids and groomsmen stood on either side.

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

Rev. Isaac Erritt, Pastor of the Christian Church of which the bride's family are members, then repeated the marriage ceremony of that Church, which is exceedingly brief and simple. The guests and bridal party then proceeded to the dining room, which is a spacious apartment and was elaborately decorated. An elegant collation, provided by a noted caterer in the city, was partaken of

THE FLORAL DECORATIONS,

which were arranged with excellent taste, were as follows: The centre piece was of natural flowers and four feet in height, placed on a silver flower centre piece with gilded arms and pendant chains, and was in the shape of a half globe. It stood exactly in the centre of the table, and was composed of camelias, tube roses, white carnations, white and red beauvardias, suilax and several varieties of flowers On one side of the table stood a large tart cake surmounted by a shield and two flags inscribed with the date of the marriage, and with the monograms of the wedded pair.

After the wedding there was a reception which lasted from four till six o'clock. The party left at 9 o'clock this evening by the Alton and St. Louis Railroad for St. Louis. They will remain in that city three days, and then proceed to Washington and New York.

President Grant and party will leave the city to-morrow by the Michigan Southern road via Cleveland and Pittsburgh for Washington.

President Grant held a reception in the drawing rooms of the Palmer house to-day which was attended by a very large number of people including many prominent citizens.

ENGLAND.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE HURRICANE.

LONDON, October 21.—Additional dispatches have come to hand, showing that the gale in the North last night was far more severe and destructive than indicated by the first reports. The storm extended to Scotland. The steamship Chusan, from Glasgow for Shanghae, was driven ashore near Androssan and is going to pieces. Fourteen of the crew were washed overboard and drowned. The persons left on board, some fifty in number, took to the rigging where they yet remain in full sight from shore. Efforts are being made to save them. Several lives were also lost in England. Reports from Hartlepool, Shields, Hull and other ports and from inland towns bring intelligence of great damage to shipping, factories and other property.

All the rivers in the North of England and Scotland are much swollen. The railway and telegraph lines are interrupted. Trees are uprooted in all directions and chimneys and walls prostrated. Many persons were injured in Edinburgh by the flying debris. Three houses at Stockton on Tee were demolished and one person killed. At Ayr, Scotland, twenty vessels broke adrift in the harbor which is shallow and exposed, all of which were more or less damaged and one totally wrecked. Three persons were drowned at Deal and two at Sunderland. The Bessemer saloon steamer, lately launched and lying at Hull dragged anchors and ran aground but floated off and is now adrift in the Humber. Tugs have gone to her assistance.

5 A M—Seventeen of the crew of the steamer Chusen, ashore off Ardrossan, were drowned. The survivors were rescued from the rigging. The steamer is a total loss. The brig E. C. White, was lost off the Isle of Wight and four people drowned.

The arbitrator to whom was referred the questions in dispute between the striking cotton operatives at Bolton and employers had decided in favor of the masters, and the proposed reduction of five per cent. in operative's wages goes into effect immediately.

The formation of a corps of Irish rifle volunteers is being agitated and there are extensive demonstrations in its favor in Ireland. A strong effort is being made to obtain the consent of the government to the plan.

THE Oneida and Toledo railroad, narrow guage, will soon be completed to Minerva, and is expected to connect soon with the Youngstown and Painesville, road.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterret.

Walter Scott, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods, was convicted on the first count. Rev. J. W. Wightman, of McKeesport, was the prosecutor, from whom the defendant stole about $200 worth of silverware. Davis, a "pal" of Scott's, testified against him.

Joseph P. Wilson, charged with embezzlement, was allowed a nolle pros.

The jury was out in the case of Thomas McCann, charged by David Crawford with felonious assault and battery.

Hillon's case, which was placed first for trial, was, on the representations of the prisoner's counsel, allowed to go over for one week, to give the defense time to procure witnesses.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Alden S. Swan vs. J. Y. McLaughlin & Co., an action to recover for goods sold. The jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $205 64.

Jas. R. Hays vs. Martin Briggs, surviving Thomas U. Briggs; jury out. This is a suit involving the right to mining coal.

The jury found for plaintiff for $34 33 in the case of R. C. Sutton vs. John Emmil, an action to recover rent.

S. F. Meller vs. the Leader Publishing Company, an action to recover for alleged libel, is on trial.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Speer & Co. vs. Arnold Hertz. Verdict for plaintiff for $580 33. This was an action on a promissory note, on which both parties were endorsers. The defense claimed that Hertz, who was the last endorser, had no notice of protest. Speer & Co. paid the note, which was for $498 50 and sued to recover from Hertz.

James Hastings & Co. vs. Alex. Lane and wife is on trial. This is a scire facias on a mechanic's lien for building a house on East Diamond, Allegheny.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The October term of this Court began yesterday.

F. W. Marshal, Esq., of Erie, was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury was then sworn, after which the Judge delivered the usual charge. True bills of indictment were found against the following parties: George Shires, of Lycoming county, and Thomas Loughrey, of Centre county, for retailing liquor without payment of special tax.

The trial list was then called over and the following cases continued.

United States vs. Benjamin Hook et al.
Same vs. Christian Meyer, Jr.
Same vs. John Miller.
Same vs. Chas. Guyer.
Same vs. Samuel McLain.
Same vs. Frederick Boddie.
Same vs Frederick Jedico.
Same vs. John Johnson.
Same vs. Edward O'Hare.
Same vs. Edward O'Hare et al.
Same vs. Love & Co.
Same vs. Samuel Samuel Bell.
Same vs. one barrel of whisky claimed by Reimstrom & Co.

Roderick F. Clow vs. the Derby Coal Company.

C. T. Hines vs. Roberts Run Coal Company.

Daniel B. Allen vs. Brady Bend Iron Company.

Fisher, Suptin & Co. vs. W. L. Harvey.

L. Borrberger & Co, vs. F. D. Hamilton & Co.

Willis Johnson & Co, vs. Chas. E. Davidson & Co.

Butler, McCarthy & Co. vs. Hiram W. Junkin.

Dawson & Bailey vs. Collins, Pool & Company.

Frederick W. Huidekoper vs. H. H. Bronson.

Richard A. Casanova vs. the Derby Coal Company.

O. A. Childs & Co., vs. Collins, Pool & Co.

Morris McCue vs. the Penn Enameling Co.

William Pore vs. the Mahoning Iron Co.

John D. Strouse vs. William Anshuntz & Co.

Wm. E. Buell vs. H. H. Cook.

W. A. Miller et al. vs. B. F. Baer.

J. M. Kennedy, assignee vs. James Gallagher.

John H. Bailey, assignee vs. Blythe & Dietrich.

W. S. Purviance, assignee vs. Henry Harley.

W. C. Robinson, assignee vs. J. & H. Phillips.

In the case of Hackman, Bell & Co., alleged bankrupts, a restraining order was made absolute and an injunction granted.

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh vs. Christopher L. Groff, debtor. The petition of the debtor was presented, and an order made for a meeting of creditors before Register Harper, for the purpose of considering a proposition for a settlement of the debts due the creditors.

In the matter of J. & A. T. Douthett, bankrupts, Allegheny City, on petition of bankrupts presented, an order was made for a meeting of the creditors for the purpose of considering the propositions of compromise, and the settlement of the claims of creditors, before Register Harper.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood and Mercur.

ADMITTED.

Samuel L. Smith, of Titusville, on motion of H. C. Johns, W. D. J. Martin, of Brookville, on motion of A. L. Gordon, and Leander W. Wilson, of Crawford county, on motion of W. N. Bole, were admitted to practice in this Court.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

Hiram K. Haslett vs. Allegheny Insurance Company. Error to the Court of Common Pleas. Following is the opinion: "This case turns on the terms of the reserved question, that being all that is before us. The question reserved was whether a verbal contract of insurance, such as specified in the plaintiff's first point, is binding and entitles the plaintiff to recover in this action. Contracts of insurance are expressly required by defendants charter to be in writing under the seal of the corperation and signature of the President or Vice President. The point referred to in the reservation does not raise a question of estoppel. It is not averred that the premium was paid and that the plaintiff had no knowledge of the charter requirement, nor is notice to the defendant of non-insurance in St. Louis averred in the point, though it is set forth as a part of the transaction that the insurance should take effect if Capt. Kountz had not so insured the freight in St. Louis. This implies it was not to take effect if he had insured there. Notice of non-insurance was therefore essential to fit the defendants finally for payment, there being no sufficient ground of estoppel alleged, the case fell back according to the terms of the reservation upon the mere binding effect of the verbal contract for insurance, and thus the charter answers in the negative. The second question, therefore does not rise. Judgment affirmed."

A. B. Berger et al. vs. Long & Stewart; error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county, (two cases.) Judgment affirmed Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Joseph G. Ulam and wife vs. Eleanor Ulam et al.; error to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Frederick Altvater vs. F. Woods and Mary D. Woods; error to the District Court. Judgment affirmed.

John McKinney vs. Edward G. Alden; error to the District Court. Judgment affirmed.

Nicholas Snyder vs. the Christian Radical Publishing Company; error to the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

James B. Hill vs. Charles H. Prescot; error to the District Court. Judgment affirmed.

Hugh Perry vs. John F. Perry; error to the District Court. Judgment affirmed. Emma J. Perry, heiress of the late John F. Perry, sued for and recovered a large amount of real estate on Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, which had been transferred to her uncle during the life of her father, as security for money loaned. The opinion of the court in this case was that a deed absolute in its face may be converted into a mortgage by parol evidence, showing that it was taken as a mere security for a loan of money. This point, the court holds, is too well settled to be disputed. It is also decided that this being the real purpose of the deed, the fact that this is effectuated through the instrumentality of a mortgage given by the grantee, does not change the relation of the parties as between the grantor and grantee. The testimony in the lower court was clear on these points, and if believed, no other verdict than the one given could be rendered.

ARGUMENTS.

The list for Erie, Crawford, Venango, Clarion, Jefferson and Forest counties was called and the following cases argued:

David Sterrett and James Vanderlin, plaintiffs in error and plaintiffs below, vs. Thomas S. Howarth and William Howarth. Error to the Common Pleas of Venango county. Argued by S. C. T. Dodd for plaintiff in error, and C. Hasbrouck, contra. This was an action in ejecument for a portion of land in Cornplanter township, containing 112 6-10 perches.

Margaret Plumer, plaintiff in error and plaintiff below, vs. James W. Guthrie. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Clarion county. Argued by James Campbell and James B. Knox for plaintiff in error, and William L. Corbett and George A. Jenks contra. This was an action of ejectment for 377 acres of land in Clarion township, four lots in Clarion borough, eleven lots in Strattonville borough, containing some twenty-three acres, and seven other lots in Strattonville borough, on some of which are erected buildings. The jury found for the plaintiff, the land to be released on the payment of $4,000 with interest, when a writ of error was filed.

Powell et al. vs. Bredin. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by Rea for plaintiffs in error, and W. R. Bole contra.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Thomas Gibson plead guilty to a charge of entering a building with intent to commit a felony, H. D. Sellers, prosecutor.

Toll. Gallagher, charged with larceny by Thomas Scott, was convicted.

Kinzie McCormick plead nolle contendere to a charge of larceny preferred by Martin Kinley, and was sentenced to five months' imprisonment in the Work House.

Robert McBride, James Caskey and Thomas Patterson, charged by C. R, Steen with assault and battery, were allowed a nolle pros.

Mary Welsh was convicted of larceny from John D. McCune, but was recommended, by the jury, to mercy.

Thomas McCann was convicted of unlawfully cutting and wounding William Crawford, Louis Berger, prosecutor.

The jury was out in the case of John Baker, charged with assault and battery on James Black.

James Connors plead guilty to the larceny of a pocketbook, containing money and notes, from Charles Graff, and was sentenced seven months to the Work House.

D. F. Blood, charged by H. W. Buffum with larceny by bailee, was acquitted.

William White was convicted of having challenged James Donavan to fight a duel on the 10th of August last.

The case of James Sheldon, charged with consenting to the aforesaid fight is on trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The libel suit of S. T. Mellor vs. the Leader Publishing Company is still on trial.

Hays vs. Briggs is still on trial.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Linsay, on a petition presented a writ de lunatico inquirendo awarded directed to John A. Fox, Esq., as Commissionr.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Baldinger L. Klein, on petition presented, Peter Loeffler and Michael Senior were appointed as appraisers.

In the case of W. C. McCarthy vs. the city of Pittsburgh et al., a bill in equity to restrain Wm. Smith from carrying out the contract awarded him for castings for the new Water Works, the plaintiff was granted leave to file an amendment to his bill.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick..

The case of Hastings & Co. vs. Lane et ux., a sci fa on a mechanics lien, is still on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

On motion of District Attorney Reed, Reuben Lesh, indicted for personating a United States Revenue officer, was ordered to be removed from the Lycoming jail to the Allegheny county jail. Geo. W. Darsey was also ordered to be removed from the jail at Centre county to the Allegheny county jail for trial.

United States vs. Frederick Hahn, indicted for carrying on business of wholesale liquor dealer without payment of special tax. Verdict guilty.

United States vs. Alfred D. Reno, indicted for exercising the privilege of a pilot and non-payment of license fees. Verdict guilty.

United States vs. George A. Bloome, Clearfield county. Indicted for retailing liquor without paying special tax. Gibson for defendant.

United States vs. Geo. Hartle, Clarion county, indicted for not putting stamps on spigots of ale barrels. Defendant plead guilty.

United States vs. John M. Phillips, owner and master of the steamer C. L. McCormick. Verdict of $750 against defendents. One case yet to be tried.

Othello Sneed, executor of Martha Somervill, deceased, vs. Ferdinand Marks, alleged bankrupt, Cambria county. Continued by consent of counsel.

Mesimer & Backus vs. James M. Lambing. Continued by consent of counsel.

Charles H. Statt et. al. vs. Chas. Osch, of Luzerne county, alleged bankrupt, was tried. Verdict—that the facts set forth in creditor's petition are true.

W. J. Radcliff, assignee, &c., vs. D. Hostetter was certified into the Circuit Court.

John McDonald, asignee, &c.; vs. R. H. Fullerton was continued; also John McDonald asignee, &c., vs. John Sweeney was also continued.

Angelina Gardner, convicted at July term of passing counterfeit nickels, was fined ten dollars and sentenced to nine months imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Perry Woodward, convicted of the same offense at the same time, was fined twenty dollars and sentenced one year to the Penitentiary.

E. P. Jones' trustee et al. vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad, petition for injunction filed, and order made for a hearing on the 24 prox., and meantime restraining Isaac Michalesky from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

John Hoon, Allegheny City, bankrupt. Bill in equity for an injunction filed and order made for a hearing upon the same on the 6th prox., and meantime restraining Jacob Rose, Wm. Beilstein and John Lighthill from performing the act subject to be enjoined.

Henry D. King, Butler county, bankrupt. Petition of assignee presented and order made allowing him to settle the claim of A. J. Salisbury against bankrupt's estate.

On motion of Roger Sherman, Esq., Leander W. Wilcox, Esq., of Titusville, and on motion of Thomas. C. Lazear, Esq., Fred. W. Gunster, of Scranton, were admitted to practice in the United States Courts.

State Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood and Mercur.

Calvin J. Heins, of Erie, on motion of D. B. McCreary, Esq; Frederick W. Hays, of Venango county, on motion of C. Heydrich, Esq.; Charles Corbet, of Jefferson county, on motion of A. L. Gordon, Esq., and George D. Buckley, of Erie, on motion of Wm. Benson, Esq., were admitted to practice in this court.

AN OIL CONTRACT.

Charles Lockhart and Wm. Frew, partners as Lockhart & Frew, plaintiffs in error and plaintiffs below, vs. Sterling Bonsall, Thomas M. King and H. C. Fletcher, partners doing business as Bonsall, King & Co., defendants in error and defendants below; error to the Common Pleas of Venango county. Argued by Hampton and Ash for plaintiffs in error, and Bonsall contra. This was an action brought to recover damages for the refusal of the defendants to receive and pay for five thousand barrels of crude petroleum, oo a written contract, usually termed a buyers' option.

ENDORSING AS A MATTER OF FORM.

Jesse A. Losee, plaintiff in error and defendant below vs. G. H. Bissel & Co. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argument continued from Monday by Roe & Ressinger for plaintiff in error, and Frank Guthrie, contra. Losee, who was a merchant of Titusville, sold his store in December, 1869, to John D. McFarland, Eugene L. Smith and Irwin Shugert. McFarland was to advance the money and the other two were to give their promissory notes for the amount advanced by him for their shares. When the purchase was consumated, McFarland told Losee that Shugert had got his mother to endorse his notes, and said as he had required it of Shugert, he would think him partial to Smith if he took Smith's notes without an endorser. He said he did not wish to negotiate the notes, and asked Losee to endorse them as a mere matter of form, and Losee consented, and endorsed them in blank. At this time Smith's name appeared as maker and Losee's as blank endorser. One of them was for $625 at nineteenth months, and the other or $1,250 at two years. McFarland became insolvent before the notes fell due. He pledged them to the plaintiff below as collateral of some of his own paper, some time before they matured. When he pledged them he endorsed them, by writing his name across the back of each under that of Losee, the endorser in blank. He afterwards discounted both of these notes to the plaintiffs below, and got the money for them. At the maturity of the smaller one, it was protested and a suit in assumpsit brought on it against Losee. When the other note fell due it was protested and suit brought against Losee on $1,482 11. Plaintiff in error claims the Court erred in stating that very probably it was intended, in making these notes, that the defendant should be surety of Smith by endorsement to McFarland, that it erred in instructing the jury that under the circumstances the plaintiffs were not prevented from recovering, even if McFarland first pledged the notes to the plaintiffs as collateral, without his first endorsement, and afterwards endorsed them and had had them discounted by plaintiffs, or endorsed them after discount before they fell due, all of which was put in evidence by the defendant below; and that it also erred in not instructing the jury that under all the evidence the plaintiffs could not recover.

KELLY'S APPEAL.

Kelly's appeal. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by Reisinger for appelant and McCoy contra. Robert Lafferty, a resident of Pittsburgh, died August 1868, insolvent but free from judgment debts. Jas. D. Kelly (the appellant) took out letters of administration Aagust 17, 1868, and proceeded to administer upon the estate Proving insufficient to pay the debt in full, it was distributed pro rata, Emanuel Ecker (the appellee) a creditor, receiving his pro rata share. Ecker brought suit against the administrator, and on the day day the suit was brought, filed a declaration on eight promissory notes made by the decedent to him in his lifetime. Also on two promissory notes made by himself and decedent to one Andrew Burns, one for five and one for seven hundred dollars. March 10, 1871, plaintiff filed additional counts to his declaration, one for two thousand dollars, paid out by plaintiff for defendant's intestate, and one count charging promises on the part of the defendant to pay for his intestate the sum set forth in the previous count. The case was tried before arbitrators, and decided for the plaintiffs for $1,755 with costs. They also found that $659 of this sum was contracted by defendants intestate in his lifetime. They found that the defendant had administered fully on the estate, that the defendant purchased real estate in Crawford and the title was placed in the name of his wife, and that $2,000 at least of the purchase money was paid by Lafferty by one or both of the said tracts of land out of his own money and estate. The award was not appealed from, but plaintiff took an exemplification of the recover to Crawford county. Administrator served notice on the sheriff claiming the money as administrator for distribution, and it was paid into court. Thos. Reddy was appointed auditor. The execution creditor demanded that the money be distributed to the satisfaction of his judgement. The administrator contended that it would be paid over to him upon his giving bond. The Auditor awarded the bond to the administrator on his giving bond. The Court sustained the exception to the Auditor's report and ordering the money in Court to be paid to Ecker, and execution creditor. The administrator then appealed from the order of Court.

King's assignees vs. Morris Error to Common Pleas, of Erie county. Argued by Lathy for plaintiff in error, and C. O. Bowman, Esq., contra.

WEDNESDAY'S PORCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

John Zimmer plead guilty to selling liquor without license. A. Harley, prosecutor.

James Sheldon was convicted of consenting to be a second in a duel.

The indictment found against B. W. Clark and Richard McGowan for larceny, charged by Eliza McPherson, was quashed on account of its not agreeing with the information.

Wm. Crawford plead guilty to the larceny of a pocket-book and contents from Jackson Scott.

Daniel Harvey, charged with the larceny of 100 feet pine lumber was acquitted.

The Jury were out in the case of Peter Slater, charged with the larceny of a silver watch and twenty-five dollars from James Carr.

A Jury was also out on the case of Louis Kem and Anthony Mumper, charged by Heintz, Noble & Co. with malicious mischief in damaging a cabbage patch.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

A jury were out in the libel case of S. T. Mellor vs. the Leader Publishing Company.

James H. Hays vs. Martin Briggs, surviving Thomas W. Briggs, an action for rent of a coal mine. Verdict was returned for plaintiff for $1,782 26.

Peter Hamm vs. Caroline Hamm, an action in divorce, a final decree was refused.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of D. D. Angell & Co., on petition presented, Hugh Lafferty and Thos. Genneff were appointed appraisers.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The following business was transacted in this Court.

Adler vs. Frazier Bros. settled.

Bushnell for use of Lockhart & Frew vs. Union Refining and Storing Company continued at plaintiff's cost,

City of Allegheny vs. Simon Drum was continued by consent.

Woodward vs. Aikens & Rainbow was continued by consent.

Stefler & Clark vs. Besterman, referred to John S. Lambie, D. D. Bruce and S. P. Fulton, as arbitrators.

City of Pittsburgh vs. James Anderson et al. continued.

Hastings & Co., vs. Lane wife, taken up on Monday. Jury out.

In the case of the Western Insurance Company vs. J. D. Dravo, a verdict for plaintiff was returned for $1,700.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions Judge Sterrett.

The entire day was occupied in the trial of Hank Smith, Dellazane Smith, David C. Proper, Geo. W. Neely and Eri Satterle, charged by R. T. Graham, of Etna, with riot. The jury will be charged this morning.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

The trespass case of Jno. Britton vs. F. Bese, Robert Flynn and Thomas Mehan consumed the day. A verdict for plaintiffs for $500 was rendered.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

M. A. Woodward, assignee of S. R. McCleery, bankrupt, Pittsburgh, vs. Susannah McClean. By agreement of parties in interest, A. N. Watson, Esq., was appointed master, to take testimony, make examination, and report to this Court.

Max Reese & Co., Luzerne county, bankrupt. The creditors having chosen Fred. Fuller, of Scranton, as assignee, the appointment was approved.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood and Mercur.

A-WILL CONTEST.

Appeal of James B. Fulton, William V. Evans and James McColl, executors of John M. Porter, deceased. Certioarari to the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county. Argued by Purviance for appellants and Shafer, contra. John M. Porter, who died possessed of a large real and personal estate, in his will devised the major portion of his estate for the founding of an university to be known as the John M. Porter University. Another part of the estate was to be expended in the erection of a cut stone wall around the ground in which were buried the members of his father's family. Also, a further portion to be set aside for the erection of a monument on the grave of deceased. The will was made within thirty days of the death of the testator. The heirs brought suit to set aside the will. The case was tried in the Court below and the Supreme Court, and the will, so far as it related to the fund designed for the college, was set aside. The power of the executors, in a subsequent suit in the Common Pleas and Supreme Courts, was denied, and their acts sought to be restrained, by which great expense was incurred and a large portion of the estate consumed. In a previous settled account $5,000 were set apart for the cemetery lot, and in the account now under consideration the executors set apart $6,500 for the purpose of erecting the monument referred to in the will. An auditor was appointed, and his report for the most part was confirmed, to which the executors took exception, one of the points being that a very inefficient sum, not amounting to more than $700 or $800 had been set aside for the cemetery and monument, to be paid out of the present fund for distribution. Nearly $5,000 were paid out of the former fund, and the executors want about $7,500 altogether. The design of the testator to establish the college was defeated on the ground that his will was not executed as long before his decease as the statute requires. This amount inured to the benefit of the heirs at law, who had this provision in the will declared null and void.

IN ASSUMPSET.

Sarah J. Payne, administratrix of Alexander Payne, deceased, plaintiff in error and below, vs. Alexander Patterson, administrator, and Mr. Patterson, administratrix of Abram Patterson deceased. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Argued by Glenn for plaintiff in error, and Stoner contra.

A STEAMBOAT CASE.

George W. Canfield, plaintiff in error vs. John Gilmore. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Argued by Smith for plaintiff in error, and Bruce contra. In 1868, James F. and William R. Troy, or one of them, as surviving partner, brought suit in the District Court against the owners of the steamboat Fairplay, for coal furnished to them. It was an attachment suit in which the steamboat was tied up. Canfield seems to have been interested in the boat, as agent for it, and desired to aid the owners in having her released. He went to Gilmore and succeeded in getting him on a bond with himself and the Captain of the boat to release it, and he agreed that he would be responsible for any loss to Gilmore on account of his going on the bond. The boat was released and the suit was then tried, the bond taking the place of the boat as security for the debt. It seems that on the trial there was a contest in regard to whom the coal was furnished, Canfield claiming that it was furnished to him individually on his credit, and that the boat was not responsible. After the suit was brought there appears to have been an assignment of the claim to a man by the name of Mullen. There was a judgment entered for some $950 with costs. Also a judgment entered at the same time against the bail on this bond, in accordance with the practice in that class of cases. Canfield had, prior to the entry of this judgment, obtained a judgment against the Troys, the legal plaintiffs in the action against the "Fairplay;" and that judgment appears to have been unpaid. He issued an execution attachment and served the owners of the "Fairplay" as garnishees. That attachment seems to have been pending at the time of the suit. The verdict in the case was for the Troys for the use of Mullen. Canfield thought he was entitled to the money on his attachment, but did not make application for the payment of the money into court, when the right to it could be contested by Canfield and Mullen, until seven months after the verdict in the case. Counsel for the plaintiffs in the case tried, either issued an execution or gave notice to Gilmore and Canfield that he was to issue an execution, when Gilmore went to Canfield and the latter rassed the money and gave it to Gilmore, who gave it to the latter, and he assigned the judgment on the record at the same time to Gilmore. The amount of that money appears to have been about $1,054 00, which is the money in dispute in this case, and which Canfield claims to recover from Gilmore on the ground that he did not pay it in accordance with his instructions. Canfield thought Gilmore should have attended to the paying of the money into Court, and Gilmore denies that he understood that such was the agreement. The jury found for the defendant below.

APPEAL QUASHED.

Dravo's appeal. Certiorari to the District Court was granted.

AN ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Wm. Holmes, appellant and complainant below, vs. John A. Heckler. Certiorari upon an appeal from the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county. Argued by Bayne for appellant and Lazear for appellee. The parties agreed to exchange properties, Holmes' property being in Indiana and Heckler's in East Liberty. On the day set for the exchange of deeds, Holmes tendered a general warrantee deed, sealed and acknowledged by himself and wife, and $1,500. Heckler refused to accept, and said that his wife would not join with him in a deed to Holmes. Subsequently Heckler tendered his own deed, which Holmes refused to accept, until advised by counsel that it conveyed the entire estate, subject to dower in case defendant's wife survived him. Holmes presented a bill in equity praying for a specific execution of the contract. A master was appointed, who reported favorably. Heckler's counsel excepted to the master's report, and the exceptions were sustained by the court. Holmes then carried the case to the higher court. Heckler claims that he was misinformed by Holmes as to the climate in the neighborhood of the Indiana farm, and that he subsequently discovered that fever and ague were prevalent, whereupon his wife refused to sign the deed.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

James Connors plead guilty to larceny from Charles Graff.

Henry Liff, tried for embezzlement on oath of Geo. A. Taylor was acquitted.

Hank Smith, Dellazane Smith, David C. Proper, George W. Neely and Eri Satterlee, were found guilty of riot charged by R. T. Graham.

R. T. Graham and John A. Farmerie, indicted on oath of Eri Satterlee for felonious shooting is on trial. This case grows out of the previous one.

Surety and desertion cases will be heard to-day.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

John H. Flickinger, of Armstrong county, bankrupt, the restraining order in this case was dissolved.

In the case of George Nickel, bankrupt, of Fayette county, a re-argument was ordered on motion for an injunction against J. & J. D. Collins et al., execution creditors, and a hearing in the same fixed for the 17th inst.

Thomas H. Morton vs. steamboat "Monterey," in admiralty. A hearing was had in the case before Commissioner McCandless. The petitioner claimed the sum of $62 50, for wages which he alleged are due him. One of the owners of the boat and the Captain denied the claim. The Commissioner finding sufficient cause on which to found admiralty proceedings, the case was certified in the U. S. District Court, from which a process was issued against the said boat.

Mary Dreifess et al., vs. Chas. W. Zehner, of Montour county, debtor, petition in bankruptcy presented and the usual order made.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood and Mercur.

DIGGING DOWN AN ISLAND.

John Simmons et al., plaintiffs in error and defendants below, vs. Edward B. Barton. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Argued by Fitzsimmons for plaintiff in error and Barton contra. E. B. Barton is the owner of the "Twelve-Mile" or "Barton's Island," in the Allegheny river. The channel of the river running between the island and the Harmersville side is narrow and the water flowing through, passes close to the foot of the island. The plaintiff does not claim the property at the foot of the island on the other side of the channel. The plaintiff below alleged that the defendants entered upon the island between high and low water marks and took away sand and gravel by means of flat-boats. The defendants held that the same was taken by them partly from the channel between lower water mark of the island and the Harmersville side, opposite the foot of the island and partly from the Hulton Bar, also across the channel from the foot of the island. The issue was purely one of fact, and the jury found a verdict for plaintiff for five dollars. The charge of the Court below, it is maintained, was too broad, and led the jury to believe that the defendants were in the channel of the river, below low water mark, taking sand and gravel, and although not near the plaintiff's close, yet if the taking of sand might, through the action of the water, cause the plaintiff's island to fall in or wash away, still the plaintiff could recover for that damage in this action. It is further claimed that the Court below treated the case as though the plaintiff's title was the chief matter in controversy, whereas the defendants did not question the title down to the line of low water mark in the channel.

INSURANCE CASES.

St. Paul's Fire and Marine Insurance Company vs. O'Hanlon; Allegheny Insurance Company vs. the same; Hibernian Insurance Company of Cleveland, O., and the National Insurance Company of Allegheny City vs. the same. Argued together by Shiras for plaintiff in error and Acheson contra.

Hagerman vs. the People's Insurance Company. Argued by W. S. Miller for plaintiff in error and R. B. Carnahan, Thos. Herriot and J. M. Stoner, contra.

Dilworth vs. Ackley. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Argued by McClurg for plaintiff in error, and Ferguson contra.

WAS IT A VALID CONTRACT?

William Shrader plaintiff in error and defendant below, vs. Samuel Kerr, administrator of James Irwin, deceased. Argued by Patterson for plaintiff in error, and Lazear, contra. Samuel Kerr was an auctioneer as well as administrator, and sold a gray horse and gray mare, along with other personal property of the deceased. The horse and mare were put up separately and knocked down on separate bids to Wm. Shrader, who subsequently, while the sale was still in progress, refused to take the horse, on the ground that he had been deceived, and notified Kerr to re-sell him, but he offered to take the mare and make full compliance with the terms of the sale as to her. Kerr refused to deliver the mare unless Shrader also took the horse, and afterwards, at another sale, sold both animals at a loss, bringing the suit for amount of loss, for keeping until second sale, and expenses of second sale. He recovered a verdict of $109 06. The plaintiff in error claims the Court below erred in charging that the sale of both horses was one entire contract; that the defendants had no right to allege unsoundness unless there was a warranty of the soundness, or unless the plaintiff fraudulently concealed defects; that even if the paintiff knew of the unsoundness and did not inform the defendant, it constituted no defence, especially if the unsoundness was of such a character as to have been readily discovered. An additional error is that the verdict was received and recorded on Good Friday.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—POTTS GETS TEN, BARY THREE AND M'GOWIN TWO YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

As usual Saturday was principally taken up with surety cases, after which the following sentences were pronounced:

James Connors, for larceny, was sentenced to seven months in the Work House.

James O. Hamilton and Frank Kerr were next called up for sentence for the larceny of a watch and chain from Alex. Russel. Hamilton was adjudged worthy of eight months in the Work House and Kerr was let off with twenty days to jail, there being some doubt in the mind of the Court.

George E. McGowin, convicted of perjury in representing himself as possessed of more of this world's goods than he was able to pan out, was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. McGowin is the man who was possessed of a mania for going security for persons charged with criminal offenses.

Thomas K. Potts, convicted of murder in the second degree in shooting and killing George R. Edgar, was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. His counsel called a number of witnesses, who testified as to Potts having a permanent boarding house in the city, and that he was employed as private watchmon, and had borrowed a revolver on the night of the murder, to be used on duty as watchman. This was not allowed to weigh, however, by the Court in the weighing out of justice.

Samuel Augustine, who plead nolo con dendere to a charge of fornication, prefer red by Ann McCall, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 for the use of the Guardians of the Poor. Joseph Hall, for a similar offense, alleged by the same party, received a similar sentence.

James Dunn, convicted of the larceny of a pocket book and about twenty dollars in money from John Weisenburn, and recomended to the extreme mercy of the Court, was sentenced to the Work House seven months.

Jennie Brawdy, for larceny from the person of Lewis Allen, was sent to the Work House for five months.

Isaac J. Barry, for burglarizing the house of James Rafferty, in Allegheny City, and for feloniously shooting at officer Cowell, who arrested him, was sentenced three years to the Western Penitentiary. Barry strongly asservated his innocence, but this had no effect upon his sentence.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

A charter of incorporation was granted to the German Evangelical Luthern St. Paul's congregation of Baldwin township

Wm. L. Bacon vs, Buena Vista Bacon. Libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Mary J. Hawk, vs. Alfred C. Hawk. Libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Catharine Helbling was appointed a committee of the person and estate of Michael Helbling, a lunatic.

The Court, on application, dissolved the firm of straub & Gangwisch, brewers.

Oliver Charles was brought into Court from the Work House on a writ of habeas corpus, and after a hearing was remanded to custody.

A motion was made to take further testimony in the divorce case of Eliza Schiedt vs. Jacob Schiedt.

In the case of Taggart vs. Taggart, S. P. Fulton, Esq., was appointed examiner to take testimony.

A motion for a new trial was made in the case of John Britton vs. F. Beese et al., on the part of the defendants.

In the case of the Commonwealth ex rel. vs. Jacob Staley, Commissioner's report presented, approved and filed.

District Court—Judges Ewing, and Kirkpatrick.

The following order was made by this Court: And now, October 17, 1874, it is ordered that a new trial list be made out as follows:

1st. Feigned issues ready for trial at this date.

2nd. The remainder sufficient to make up 200 cases to be taken from the head of the issue docket. The list to be taken up on the first Monday of November, or so soon thereafter as the present list may be disposed of.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The case of Cornell & Amerman vs. D. Harris & Bro., debtors, Crawford county, Cohen & Schloss, creditors, vs. Ellis Harris, debtor, Venango county, Morris A. Tynberg vs. Abram Simon, debtor, Crawford county, were discontinued.

Burkhalter, Master & Co., creditors vs. James Kintner, debtor, Wyoming county. Exceptions presented to Register Willard's report on petition to ascertain whether the necessary number, representing the required amount of creditors had joined the proceedings, filed, and the issue ordered to be placed on the argument list.

State Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood and Mercur.

There was but one case argued in this Court, that of House vs. Spear, et ux., error to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Argued by Marshall for plaintiff in error and Shiras contra.

THE TAXPAYERS.

MEETING OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

(From The Daily Post of the 16th.)

The Taxpayers' Central Executive Committee held a regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon. There was but a small attendance.

In the absence of President Jones, Mr. George Finley was called to the chair, and Mr. C. Shaw acted as Secretary.

Judge Mellon from the Committee on Public Works, spoke concerning the recent decision of the Court on the rising main contract. The announcement of the decision had been received with the utmost surprise by the community. He thought, however, if taken to a higher Court the decision would be changed.

Mr. McClain presented the following:

Resolved, That our sub-committee be instructed to proceed without delay to a final decision of the rising main contract, because if words so plain and which in other States have required contracts to be given to the lowest bidder are held by our Courts to mean the highest bidders, then we can see no use for enactment of laws or constitutions.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Norton, from the Committee on Taxation called up the report submitted at a former meeting and previously published in THE POST, concerning the classification of property and the times for collecting the taxes. The gentleman then read a lengthy paper on the provisions of the report.

Judge Mellon said he had not closely examined the report, but it had met with general approbation when it was published in the city papers. He had no doubt if the report was adopted by the State Legislature as a law, the tax-payers would fare much better. The Judge continued to discuss at some length the present manner of assessment and of collecting taxes, denouncing the manner as very bungling, and suggesting what he thought would be a better method.

Mr. McLain thought the law for collecting taxes in Philadelphia a very good one. Those who pay first are there allowed a greater discount than those who pay a month or so later.

The matter was discussed for some time when on motion it was decided to postpone action on the report till the next meeting.

Mr. Powers, from the committee appointed to question the Legislative candidates, stated that had received two additional letters. He then proceeded to read the following:

DR. E. A. WOOD'S REPLY:

PITTSBURGH, October 8, 1874.

R. J. Powers, Wm. Frew, and others of the Taxpayers' Union:

GENTLEMEN: Your series of inquiries relating to the principles of candidates for the Legislature is at hand; professional business prevented me from giving it ealier attention.

While I protest that I am no politician, and no office-seeker, yet I acknowledge the pertinence of the questions coming from you who are, so to speak the representatives of the taxpayers of this county. Your queries indicate a doubt as to the trustworthiness of those who are aspirants for office. This doubt speaks badly for the candidates, and for our State government. A candidate for a place of public trust should be above suspicion. Your questions imply that grave suspicions do exist in regard to the candidates before you, and you thus pay us all a sorry compliment.

The chances are that your suspicions are correct in many cases, but how will you remove your doubts? By the questions you have propounded? But a man who will be false to the interests of his constituents, will also give false answers to your committee. It is easy and safe to give favorable answers to your propositions. Not knowing them to be sincere, can you give credence to them? I think not. I regret that you have not exacted a better guaranty than the empty promises of office-seekers. They have broken their pledges in the past, and they will again.

Nevertheless as you have adopted that test, I shall wave all personal sensitiveness and answer you as candidly as I am able.

To your first question—Yes. Second question—Yes. Third question—I am not. Fourth question—Am in favor of making the Mayor and all officers salaried.

If you can find nothing in my past life to warrant you in giving me your support, I shall not not exact it on the strength of the above "satisfactory answers."

Very Respectfully,
E. A. WOOD.

MR. J. LARIMER'S REPLY.

The following letter was received from James Larimer:

PITTSBURGH, October 9, 1874.

GENTLEMEN: Owing to absence from the city I was unable to reply to your communication in time for your meeting yesterday.

In answer to your inquiries I would reply: First. I am and if elected will use all my endeavors to the end desired. Second and fourth. I am emphatically in favor of the salary system and the entire repeal of all fees so far as the Constitution will allow. Third. I am not either directly or indirectly pledged to any candidate for U. S. Senator, and will vote for the best man to represent the interest of my constituents. Most respectfully yours,
JAMES LARIMER.

The letters were received and filed.

On motion adjourned.

THE BODY IDENTIFIED.

On Saturday we gave an account of a man who was supposed to have fallen from the Fort Wayne Railroad bridge the night previous, and who died early on Saturday morning in the lock-up. During the forenoon Mr. P. Getman, at whose store on Liberty street the man had been employed, called at the lock-up and identified the remains as those of Adam Trautman, a shoemaker, who lives on Troy Hill. It had been rumored that Mr. Trautman had been drinking in the evening, but Mr. Getman cleared his memory of this charge by saying that deceased had worked for him nine months, during which time he had never known him to be under the influence of liquor. Mr. G. says deceased started home about the usual time, which at this time of year is after dark, and always went over the railroad bridge, so that he had probably been lying under the bridge for near two hours when found.

The Coroner empanneled a jury, but as the necessary witnesses could not be had, the inquest was adjourned until this evening at seven o'clock.

A strange fatality appears to have overtaken this family. A son of Mr. Trautman fell over the bank of Troy Hill road one night last spring and was killed. Mr. Trautman's family are said to be left in a destitute condition.

DEATH AT THE DEPOT.

A WOMAN LAYS HER HEAD ON HER HUSBAND'S SHOULDER AND EXPIRES.

An effecting incident occurred at the Union Depot on Saturday afternoon, by which the crowd drawn to the spot by idle curiosity was melted to tears. Among the Italians imported from New York to this vicinity, to take the place of the striking miners, was one named Jacino Ival, who was accompanied by his invalid wife. Ival secured work and was prospering finely with the exception of the serious illess of his wife. It was thought a change of air might prove beneficial to the invalid, and that was one inducement for her husband to bring her here. This hope, however proved delusive, and the woman kept constantly growing worse all the while her husband has been at work. She finally became so dangerously ill that Ival concluded to place her in one of the hospitals of the city, where she might receive better attention than he was able to afford and on Saturday afternoon he brought her to the city. Shortly after dismounting the cars at the Union depot the woman grew much worse, and he conducted her to a seat. Her earthly career was nearly ended however, and the poor fellow saw that he would soon be wifeless. He placed her head upon his shoulder, and looking upon her eyes found the glare of death had dimmed their lustre. His wife had breathed her last while he was thus caressing her. A number of persons who were attracted to the spot looked on in silent sympathy, a tear being visible on most every face. News of the melancholy death was taken to Coroner McCallin, and an inquest was held on the body. A verdict of death from natural causes was rendered.

A DILIGENT POLICEMAN.

A rather amusing incident occurred at the corner of Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, on Saturday evening, in which an unsophisticated patrolman showed his diligence, and at the same time got off a good joke at the expense of a prominent member of the Police Committee who has not unfrequently told "what he knows about pea-nut ordinances." The committee-man referred to was standing upon the street corner without a shirt collar, and the unsophisticated patrolman approached him with the command "move on," at the same time informing him that his orders were imperative "to allow no ruffian or thief to stand upon the corners." The committee-man moved.

A SMALL BOY SHOT.

Frequently of late a number of boys have been in the habit of meeting on Rush Hill, between Fifth avenue and Centre avenue. Thus far the boys have succeeded in eluding the police. On Saturday evening the rascals got so fierce in their encounter that pistols were used, and as a result a boy, named Brunniger, was shot in the leg and severely wounded. He is between twelve and thirteen years of age and resides with his parents on Ann street, in the Sixth ward. The ball entered the fleshy part of the leg below the knee.

A BROKEN NOSE.

About five o'clock on Saturday evening, a son of Mr. John Bigley attempted to climb on a wagon used by Rafferty & Son for delivering feed, while the vehicle was passing along High street, between Wylie avenue and Grant street. The young man made a mis-step and fell to the ground, and one wheel of the wagon which was heavily laden, passed over his head, breaking his nose and cutting an ugly gash about three inches long in his forehead. The boy was taken into a house near the place of the accident, where his wounds were dressed, after which he was removed to the house of his father, corner of Wylie avenue and Chatham street.

REFUSED.

Judge Stowe, on Saturday morning refused to grant the injunction applied for by James Kelly vs the city of Pittsburgh. The action was brought to procure a preliminary and afterwards a permanent injunction to restrain the city from the collection of taxes on a farm of eighty acres owned by the plaintiff in the Twentieth ward.

GLAD TIDINGS.

Come, ye disconsolate, who, through fear have been suffering the untold agonies of toothache, to the great steam dental establishment, 278 Penn avenue, and you will find Dr. Quincy A. Scott ready to relieve you by his great pain destroyer, his pleasant and *safe* anæsthetic. The extraction of teeth under this agent is a source of *pleasure* rather than of pain. Remember that the citizens of Pittsburgh are indebted to Dr. Scott for the introduction of this *invaluable alleviator of pain.* From forty to sixty patients inhale it daily, each having from one to thirty teeth extracted while enjoying pleasant dreams. To satisfy every one that this process is all he claims it to be, Dr. Scott offers a large reward if he fails to extract the most difficult tooth *without pain.* Have no fears regarding the safety of it, as it is as *harmless as water.* Dr. Scott has administered it successfully in over fifty thousand cases, and in Europe it has been given millions of times, and there is not a single instance on record of injury resulting from its use. It can be safely taken by people of all ages and conditions, and is especially good for nervous persons. Your attention is particularly invited to the elegant artificial teeth manufactured at this establishment. Owing to the Dr's great facilities, he can afford to furnish them at lower prices than any other responsible dentist can make them, and he warrants them to be fifty per cent better, in every respect, than any made in the State. 278 Penn avenue, third door above Ninth street, is the place, and those who have been unable to obtain artificial teeth with which they could *masticate*, had better call on Dr. Scott, and, our word for it, they will not have to go any farther.—*Dispatch, October 16th.*

SEE

T. F. Stewart's advertisement of valuable property under "For Sale," first page. tf

RENAL AFFECTIONS.

From the very nature of our peculiar system of practice, we have, perhaps, had more experience in the treatment of these affections than usually falls to the lot of any practitioner in the same time. And it is in these affections more than any other that an examination of the urine is required in order to understand the true natura of the disease. All urinary difficulties do not arise from gravel, nor all gravelly indications arise from affections of the kidneys, and it is by an examination of the urine alone that these facts are to be verified many times.

The terrible sufferings, the writhing agonies, the painful difficulties, and the wretched sleeplessness occasioned by affections of the kidneys and urinary organs, make it a matter of study to the humane physician worthy of the noble cause he has espoused.

From close attention and long and patient investigation, we have learned to know the precise nature of all these affections, and have found out exactly the kind of medicines to be used in each. Our remedies in these are adapted to each particular case, and will give relief at once. Try them for yourselves, and verify the fact. Send a vial of urine, and we can send you the necessary medicines.

DR. OLDSMITH,
No. 1322 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$10 TO $1,000

Invested in Stocks and Gold pays 200 per cent a month. Send for particulars. Tumbridge & Co., Bankers, 2 Wall Street, N. Y. sep17-1ow&w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE ROOMS, corner of Grant and Diamond streets, third floor, is open from 9 o'clock A. M. till 9 o'clock P. M. All information given relative to Taxes and Naturalization. All friends of the cause are invited to call.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Chairman.
JAS. IRVIN, Vice Chairman.
sep24-d&w

SAMARITAN REMEDIES.

Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies.

ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

Root and Herb Juices,
Root and Herb Juices,
Root and Herb Juices.

SAMARITAN GIET. SAMARITAN GIFT

Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift,
Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift,
Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift.

The most reliable Remedies in use,
The most reliable Remedies in use,
The most reliable Remedies in use.

Agent for Pittsburgh,
Agent for Pittsburgh,
Agent for Pittsburgh,

JOSEPH FLEMING,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
JOSEPH FLEMING,

No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Wholesale and Retail,
Wholesale and Retail,
Wholesale and Retail.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays excepted.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THERE will be an election held at Keown's Hotel, near Perrysville, on MONDAY, November 2d, 1874, at 12 o'clock M of said day, by the stockholders of the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank Road Company, to elect a Board of Officers for said company for the ensuing year.

By order of the President,
PETER IVORY, Secretary.
OCTOBER 6, 1874. oc10-dtW

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have this day applied to the Surveyor General of the State of Pennsylvania for a warrant for about one acre of land, situate in North Fayette township, Allegheny Co., State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north and east by lands of Jacob Whitmer, on the south by lands of Abraham Bell and on the west by lands now or lately owned and claimed by Nevin Barclay.

This land is woodland and not enclosed by any

FENCE ON ANY OF THE LINES THEREOF.

But is enclosed by fences outside of the boundaries of said piece of land.

ABRAHAM BELL.
NORTH FAYETTE TOWNSHIP, October 3, 1874.
oct3-4tW

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of JOSEPH IRWIN, late of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement to John M. Large, No. 64 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

W. M. IRWIN,
JAS. F. PATTERSON,
Executors.
oct7-4tW

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM of early indiscretion, causing nervousness, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. sep27-1yW

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, an Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or on OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diplomas at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1.

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"

144 pages, fine illustrations. Gilt and cloth binding. A private instructor for the married or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproductions, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences and cure. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents at the office, or sent by mail securely sealed. Address Dr. WHITTIER, 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

QUICKLY CURED!

ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diploma at office will show, are longer engaged, and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cougns, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

Girard Medical Dispensary,

No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietor where nothing but the best of drugs are used, this enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

jy14-d&Wly

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address, Dr. E. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. oc2-D&Wly

MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers.

Address J. H. REEVES,
oct3-6mw 78 Nassau street, New York.

OCTOBER 1874

BARGAINS IN

CARPETS.

The Best New Patterns,
OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION.
The Celebrated Patent Linoleum,

Experienced Upholsters to Make and Lay.

PRICES TO SUIT THESE TIMES.

LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNTS.

☞ It will pay every carpet buyer to look through our Stock.

Everybody treated alike, with courtesy and attention.

McFARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,

NEW NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE!

Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., President,

The Pittsburgh Female College offers to those who desire either a solid or ornamental education the advantage of EIGHT SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS, elegant and well-furnished buildings, a carefully selected course of study, thorough teaching and TWENTY-EIGHT EXPERIENCED TEACHERS. Charges less than any institution in the United States, affording equal accommodations and advantages.

THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

in connection with the College, is abundantly supplied with instruments, including the largest and best Grand Organ for educational purposes in America. Instruction is given in everything pertaining to music, such as the Theory of Music, Thorough Bass, Harmony, Counterpoint, Voice Culture and the use of all musical instruments.

TWELVE ACCOMPLISHED MASTERS.

FRENCH AND GERMAN by native teachers, Superior facilities in Drawing, Painting, Needlework and Waxwork. Lessons in music from ten to twenty-five dollars per quarter.

For catalogues and circulars giving full information address Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburgh Pa. Gentlemen admitted to the Conservatory. Pupils registered in the order of application. Fall term commences September 9, 1874.

4:sod

Duff & Campbell,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS,

And Dealers in French and Enameled Glass.

As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD.

w-s&W

LANE BROTHERS WHOLESALE HARDWARE

POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PITTSBURGH, PA., Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

$300,000

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES

Legalized by State Authority, and
DRAWN IN PUBLIC IN ST. LOUIS.

Grand Single Number Scheme of 50,000 Nos

Drawn the Last Day of Each Month.

Capital Prize, $50,000!

10,380 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.

WHOLE TICKETS $10. HALVES $5. QUARTERS $2 50

The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $32,500, and 32,396 Prizes, amounting $279,177. Draws every Saturday during the year. Whole tickets $10; halves $5; quarters $2 50. Address, for Tickets and Circulars,

MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers,
sep2-eod&W1y BOX 2443, ST. LOUIS, MO.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—At office of THOS. F. STEWART, 48 Fifth avenue.

9 ACRES on Fifth avenue extension, with buildings; price $100,000. This property has nearly 300 feet on the avenue, and the same on both sides of Forbes street.

70 ACRES adjoining Allegheny City, on Spring Garden avenue; price only $1,100 per acre. This is a good investment. Terms easy.

30 ACRES, 20 ACRES, 10 ACRES and 8 ACRES on the Pan Handle Railway, near Ingram and Crafton stations; prices from $300 to $1,500 per acre.

8 FINE RESIDENCES on Stockton avenue, Allegheny City; lots 60x240 feet; prices $25,000 to $40,000.

9 FINE HOUSES at Oakland, with lar grounds; $30,000 each.

FIFTH AVENUE, WOOD STREET and LIBERTY STREET BUSINESS PROPERTY. These properties are the best in the market and will be sold low.

NORTH AVENUE AND RIDGE STREET PROPERTY, fronting the Park, cheap.

We have beautiful building lots in every direction at lower prices and on longer time than any in the market. We have them in Eighteenth ward, Mt. Washington, Allentown, and on the lines of all the railways. Come and see us before you buy.

THOS. F. STEWART,
48 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE.

WHEELBARROWS,

For Railroad Contractors, Brick Makers, Stone Masons, Stores and Gardeners. Manufactured in large numbers, and for sale cheap, at

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, 2 squares below Suspension Bridge.

jy13- &W C. COLEMAN & SON.

Iron City College.

Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The most complete institution in the United States for

SPRINGFIELD.

Unveiling of the Lincoln Statue.

IMPOSING EXERCISES.

Elegant Tribute Paid the Deceased President.

SPRINGFIELD, October 15.—The exercises attending the unveiling of the Lincoln statue at Oak bridge Cemetery took place to-day. The procession began to form at eleven o'clock, Governor Beveridge acting as grand marshal. President Grant with Secretary Belknap occupied a carriage at the head of the procession preceded by a military band from Newport barracks and was escorted by the Governor's guard, a military organization of this city as a guard of honor. Next came Rev. Dr. Hale, an old friend of President Lincoln and Bishop Wayman, colored, and in other carriages rode Vice President Wilson, with Secretary Powell Curtin, M. P., and W. G. Forster, M. P. of England, Generals McDowell and Custar, and Hon. J. K. Dubois, with Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Gov. Beveridge.

The next carriages contained the members of the Lincoln Monumental Association. Then came a carriage in which were Robert T. Lincoln, the only surviving son of the deceased President, Mrs. L. L. Smith, sister of Mrs. Lincoln and other relations. Mrs. Lincoln was unable to be present as she is quite ill at her residence in Chicago. Among the notable persons present were Ex-Secretary Borie and Ex-Governor Noyes, of Ohio, General Jno. Pope, General DeDowell, General Gierson, General Walcott and General Eakin with many others.

General Sherman marched on foot at the head of the society of the Army of Tennessee, and following was a long army of military and civic societies. The procession arrived at the cemetery at one o'clock. Not less than twenty-five thousand persons were present.

THE EXERCISES.

After the playing of the dead march by the band, Bishop Wayman made a fervent and eloquent prayer and a choir of singers chanted "With malice toward none, with charity for all." Hon. Jesse K. Dubois then read a historical sketch of the Lincoln Monument Association and the result of its labors, concluding as follows: By the liberal contributions of a grateful nation, we have been enabled to provide a suitable place for the remains of one of the wisest and purest men known to our national history. There may they rest in peace. The statue was then unveiled and Senator Oglesby delivered an eloquent oration in substance as follows:

ADDRESS OF EX-GOV. OGLESBY.

The speaker commenced by giving a sketch of Lincoln's public life and services to the country, noting the most striking events of his administration of the affairs of the nation and concluding as follows:

If history shall become ungrateful and moral obligations cease to respond to the calls of justice and patriotism in that race to which he was born, his fame will still be safe. Another race of 4,000,000, with their countless descendents of free born children holding his memory in precious reverence, will sing anthems of praise and gratitude to his name forever. The commencement of his second term as President of the United States and the close of the rebellion came closely together. I do not know that the time or place is fitting for an examination of the course likely to have been taken by him upon questions of what is now known as reconstruction. It is true to say, from the great hold he had upon the hearts of the people and their immovable confidence in him, a confidence perhaps enjoyed by no President from Washington down to his own time, any plan maturely considered and seriously put forward by Lincoln would have met with favor, and it is probable would have been adopted by the people. He was a merciful and forgiving man. He promptly ratified generous terms of surrender dictated by the armies of the rebellion. By his humane and victorious general, his proclamation of pardon and amnesty of December, 1863, was granted with the restoration of all property rights, a right to vote to all with certain specified exceptions as to classes who had been in rebellion and would subscribe an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and Union thereunder and faithfully abide by and support all acts of Congress and proclamations of the President having reference to slaves. This, it must be remembered, was during the war, but now that peace had come by surrender and not by compromise as in 1861, the actual rebellion had released him from the policy of leaving slavery to the States, and in time allowed him to move forward to emancipation. So in 1865 compulsory submission would have released him from the terms proposed in 1863 and permitted him to move forward to a higher and broader ground.

In addition to the great facts that the circumstances of the white and colored population had at the close of the war entirely changed, and the glimpses on several occasions given of a purpose on his part to favor a most enlightened and liberal policy to all, so as to reunite the country upon a just and enduring basis stood the great fact that in 1861 he had said he had rather be assassinated than surrender the sentiment in the Declaration of Independance that all men are created equal. It is not likely that at the close of the contest in which that principle had been saved, and for the first time applied to the whole country he would have favored any plan which would deny to either those who had laid down their arms against the government or those who had used them in its preservation the fullest right complied and covered by the broad declaration that all men are equal. Who shall forget that memorable scene in the city of Richmond which ought to be crushed and perpetuated forever as a part of the history of the closing days of the unhappy strife, where the great and good man, his heart swelling with modest pride, leading his little son by the hand through the deserted streets of the once proud capitol of treason, and beholding once more the flag of his country in place of a strange and usurping one restored to its rightful dominion over an undivided Union, grateful to Almighty God that in his own good time peace had returned to a divided and sorrowing people, cheered and animated by the hope of a long future of prosperity and happiness to the country, gave assurance to the scattered and remaining few of those who were but yesterday in arms against that flag, as they eagerly gathered about him, offered forgiveness, and an early restoration to all rights in the old government, and to the humble and long oppressed, rescued from a servitude dishonorable alike to humanity, and to that flag of freedom and citizenship in the great Republic for ever. Who shall measure the usefulness of the life of such a man, and who shall hope to do his memory justice.

In the course of time, come what may, whether a Republic grounded on the immovable foundations of justice and freedom, approved after a long experience of human happiness as the best form of human government still standing, or whether a Republic torn into factions and rent by the mad ambition of men in ruins, this monument, which will be an enduring testimonial to the humble life, the glorious deeds and the shining example of the great citizen and martyr, will stand for the illumination of all men of every clime, nationality and condition, who, in search of the highest aims and loftiest purposes of life, shall come to this fountain for inspiration and hope. Here, the humble may take new courage, the proud learn humility, the ambitious that the true way to greatness lies through industry, integrity and patriotism, and all men that only the truly good can be truly great. In no other country under the sun could

THE OBSCURE BOY

have found his way through the long succession of mysterious and grave events to such eminence and power, and where and in what land can one be found who wielded power with such grace, humanity and wisdom. The living assign him his proper place in the affections of all men. Posterity, profoundly moved by the simplicity of his private life, elevated and enlightened by the purity and splendor of his administration and public services cannot fail to fix his place amongst those who shall rank highest in their veneration. He has gone to the firmament of Washington, and a new light shines down upon his beloved countrymen from he American constellation.

At the conclusion of the address, the choir sang "Rest, spirit, rest," and at the conclusion two Sisters of Charity, seated on either side of the statue rose, and, amid breathless silence, raised the red, white and blue drapery from the marbly form.

President Edwards, of the Normal University, then read a poem written for the occasion by Joseph Judson.

Loud calls being made for President Grant, he stepped forward and spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

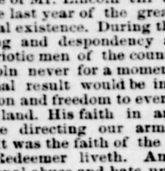
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—On an occasion like the present, it is a duty on my part to bear testimony to the great and good qualities of the patriotic man whose earthly remains now rest beneath this dedicated monument. It was not my fortune to make the personal acquaintance of Mr. Lincoln till the beginning of the last year of the great struggle for national existence. During those years of doubting and despondency among the many patriotic men of the country, Abraham Lincoln never for a moment doubted but the final result would be in favor of peace, union and freedom to every race in this broad land. His faith in an all wise Providence directing our arms to this final result was the faith of the Christian that his Redeemer liveth. Amidst obliquy, personal abuse and hate undisguised, and which has been given vent to, without restraint, through the press, upon the stump and in private circles, he remained the same staunch, unyielding servant of the people, never exhibiting revengeful feeling toward his traducers, but he rather pitied them and hoped for their own sake and the good name of ther posterity they might desist. For a single moment it did not occur to him that the man—not Lincoln—was being assailed, but that a treasonable spirit, one waiting to destroy the freest government the sun ever shone on was giving vent to itself on him as the chief executive of the nation, only because he was such executive. As a lawyer in your midst he would have avoided all this slander, for his life was a pure and simple one, and he no doubt would have been a much happier man. But who can tell what might have been the fate of the nation but for the pure, unselfish and wise administration of Abe Lincoln.

From March 1864, to the day when the hand of an assassin opened a grave for Mr. Lincoln, then President of the United States, my personal relations with him were as close and intimate as the nature of our respective duties would permit. To know him personally, was to love and respect him for his great qualities of head and heart, and for his patience and patriotism, with all his disappointments from failures on the part of those to whom he had entrusted command, and treachery on the part of those who had gained his confidence but to betray it. I never heard him utter a complaint nor cast a censure for bad conduct or bad faith. It was his nature to find excuses for his adversaries. In his death the nation lost its greatest head. In his death the South lost its most just friend.

Ex-Vice President Colfax, who was discovered on the platform by the crowd was loudly called for and finally forced to speak, and in very eloquent and feeling remarks paid his tribute of love and respect to the honored dead.

Remarks were also made by General Sherman, Vice President Wilson and Gen. M. F. Linder, after which the doxology was sung and the benediction pronounced, when the vast assemblage quietly dispersed.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY.



Columbiana also Wants a Rooster--Victory After a Twenty Years' Fight---Democratic State's Attorney Elected.

Special to The Post.

NEW LISBON, OHIO, Oct. 15, 1874.

W. S. Potts, Democratic candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, is elected over Taggart, Republican—the first Democratic county official elected since 1854. Trot out your game Bantam for old Columbiana. D. T. L.

CASUALTIES.

Part of a Train Falls Through a Bridge.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, October 18.—The Baltimore express, due here by the M. and C. Railroad at 6 o'clock this morning, met with an accident at 5 o'clock at Abanyon bridge, east of Loveland, wrecking the locomotive and tender, both of which went through the bridge. Engineer Dan Perdew and fireman Joseph Parent, both of Chillicothe, were killed instantly. Both might have saved themselves by jumping, as the train was running not over twelve miles an hour, but they died at their posts, and thereby saved the passengers, not one of whom was hurt. Passengers in the sleeping coach were not wakened. The misplaced switch was only forty feet from the bridge. The engineer applied the air brake instantly but did not reverse the engine. He was found crushed in the cab by the tender, with his hand on the throttle. The switch of the side track had been placed right at two o'clock in the morning when the two freight trains passed that point, by a brakeman who was left behind, and it is thought was misplaced maliciously. Afterward the watchman at the bridge signaled with a lantern "all right" to the approaching train, which was wrecked. Passengers were transferred today, and to-morrow trains will run on time.

SCHOONER AGROUND.

SAULT STE MARY, Mich., October 18.—The propellor Manistee went aground in Nebeshee rapids at 10 o'clock this morning. Tugs are going to her relief.

TRAIN THROWN OVER AN EMBANKMENT.

CHICAGO, October 18.—Last evening, on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway, a passenger train, while running at full speed near Preiceton, Indiana, struck a cow standing on the track. The engine ran over the carcass, but the emigrant car and two passenger coaches were thrown from the track, down an embankment about 25 feet. None of the passengers were killed, but a large number wounded. B. F. Howard, commercial editor Inter Ocean, received a dangerous wound in the head. Mrs. Shay and two children were seriously hurt. Catharine Browne, Conductor Drown and others were seriously hurt. Considering the fact that there were a hundred and fifty passengers on the train, the escape is miraculous.

MORE VICTORY!

ARKANSAS FALLS INTO LINE!

Radicals Completely Routed!

LOUD PROTEST AGAINST GRANTISM.

DOWN WITH RING RULE.

The People Demand Reform.

THE DAWN OF A BETTER DAY.

LITTLE ROCK, October 15.—The Democrats estimate from returns already in that 105,000 votes were cast, the largest ever polled in the State and that the Constitution and Democratic State ticket received 90,000 to 15,000 against, thus giving the Constitution 75,000 majority. In Lee, the entire colored Republican element, voted for the Constitution. In Phillips there were about 700 colored votes cast for the Constitution, and in Pulaski about 300. It is estimated that from 8,000 to 10,000 Republicans voted for the Constitution. The vote was very full all over the State.

The official returns from this, Pulaski county, show a majority for the Constitution of 917. Hemsted gives 500; Saline 1,030; Conway 1,000; Lee 2,500; Onachita 303; Woodruff 800; Dallas 497; Union 578; Jackson 1,900; Calhoun 583; Jefferson is reported 2,500 and Phillips 200 against.

The Democratic State ticket runs even with the Constitution.

THE VICTORY COMPLETE—ONLY EIGHT RADS FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

LITTLE ROCK, October 16.—Returns from fourteen additional counties hold up to the estimate of last night—75,000 majority for the Constitution. The State ticket, headed by Garland for Governor, runs about even with the Constitution. So far, but three counties have voted against the Constitution, as follows: Phillips, 200 majority; Jefferson, 1,700 majority, and Lincoln, 178 majority. The Republicans have elected but eight or ten members of the Assembly.

AN ADDRESS.

A Bugle Blast to the Voters of Pennsylvania.

Special Telegram to The Post.

To the Democratic Voters and the Conservative Citizens of Pennsylvania:

The battle for Constitutional government has begun. The people of Ohio and Indiana have declared their independence of Radical rule.

The victory at the polls in those States on Tuesday last, will be as memorable as the contest at Lexington and Concord.

Self-government is triumphant over centralization and usurpation, on which the Radical party depends for power. The next Congress will represent the people. The rights of the white race will demand the respect of the Federal Government.

Ohio and Indiana are sovereign States, and their people free from the tyranny of Federal power will maintain the constitutional rights of their sister States.

A large majority of the members of Congress elected in these States are Democrats. Let Pennsylvania follow in the triumphal march to a restored and undefiled constitution.

Every Democratic voter in Pennsylvania should now resolve to go to the polls in November and aid in redeeming the State of the hands of the spoilers.

Farmers, mechanics, laborers, toilers, merchants, business men, the time of your deliverance has come. Rise up, gird yourselves for the contest on the 3rd of November and join in the great victory for Constitutional Government. Gold and silver money, honesty in public trusts, economy in public expenses, free, honest and fair elections, revived industry, peace in the land, and prosperity to all its people.

I salute you greeting.

JOHN MILLER,

Chairman Democratic State Central Committee.

OCTOBER 15, 1874.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, October 16.—A. H. Stephens addressed the citizens last evening. He spoke about two hours and a half. The passage of the civil rights bill would, he said, work great evil and destroy the public school system in the South. President Grant, he would do him justice to say, had done his duty. He had no objection to the third term per se. He saw no reason why a President who had executed the laws faithfully should not be elected for a third term if the people desired it. He had looked into the Louisiana question and saw no sense in abusing President Grant. He spoke hopefully of the future of the Republic, advised his hearers to obey the laws, suppress lawlessness and be true to the Constitution and Union as established by our fathers. He proclaimed himself a Jeffersonian Democrat and had great faith in the triumph of those principles.

ARKANSAS.

Additional Election Returns.

LITTLE ROCK, October 17.—Additional returns of the election from about twenty counties hold up to the estimate heretofore made of Tuesday's vote. Jefferson county gives 1,700 majority against instead of for the Constitution. Phillips and Lincoln counties give small majorities. These are the only counties which, so far, have been heard from that give majorities against the Constitution and will not, according to returns so far received, fall short of the original estimate, 75,000.

THE ELECTIONS.

INDIANA.

FURTHER RETURNS.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 15.—Official returns received to-day change the result given last night in the First, Eighth and Ninth Congressional districts. In the First district B. S. Fuller, Democrat, is elected over Heilman by about 400 majority. In the Eighth district Morton C. Hunter, Republican, and present member of Congress, is re-elected by 168 majority. In the Ninth district T. J. Casson, Republican, and present member, has 361 majority, with one precinct in Lafayette to hear from, which will increase his majority. In the Seventh (Indianapolis) district Frank Landers, Democrat, has a majority of 565. The delegation will stand 8 Democrats to 5 Republicans, a Democratic gain of 5 members.

The official vote in twenty-seven counties gives the Democrats a net gain on the State ticket, as compared with the vote for Governor in 1872, of 4,753. The majority in the State will reach 15,000.

OFFICIAL COUNTY MAJORITIES.

The following are official majorities by counties:

Counties.	Democratic Majorities.	Republican Majorities.
Spencer	454	....
Orange	361	....
Benton	....	157
Wayne	....	1364
Clark	991	....
Putnam	600	....
Miami	110	....
Jackson	1187	....
Wabash	....	816
Pulaski	298	....
Hancock	453	....
Monroe	....	82
Hamilton	....	1440
Delaware	....	1407
Kosciousko	....	352
Warren	....	792
Grant	....	778
Tipton	230	....
Allen	3273	....
Huntington	....	130
Park	....	700
Clinton	334	....
Jasper	....	484
Whitely	627	....
Perry	911	.....
Decatur	65	....
Jay	.....	83
Marion	653	....

COMPLEXION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

From the best estimates that can be made to-night, the Legislature will stand as follows: Senators holding over—16 Republicans and 8 Democrats. Elected—8 Republicans; 12 Democrats; 3 Independents; 3 doubtful. The doubtful districts are Switzerland, Ohio, Ripley, Crawford, Harrison, Posey and Gibson counties.

In the House there will be 51 Democrats, 40 Republicans and 9 Independents.

In this city and county the entire Democratic city and county thicket is elected by majorities ranging from 100 to 1,302. In Wayne county the official vote gives Baxter for Senator only 5 majority. The official majority for M. S. Robinson in the Sixth Congressional District is 384. In Tippecanoe county the official Republican majority is 533. In this county, Stout, the Independent candidate for Secretary of State, received 982 votes. Later and complete returns from the Ninth Congressional District gives Casson 465 majority.

The official vote of Boone county for Congress gives Casson, Rep., 1,915; McClurg, Dem., 1,948; Bowles, Ind., 1,581. The Republicans gain the Sheriff, Treasurer and Recorder. The Democrats elect the Auditor and Representative.

ALLEN COUNTY O. K.

FORT WAYNE, October 15.—The following official returns have been received: Allen county—Neff, 6,697; Curry, 3,424. Wells county—Hamilton, for Congress, 1,661; Taylor, 1,326. Huntington county—Republican State ticket 124 majority; Taylor's majority, 181. Whitley county—Hamilton, 1,626; Taylor, 1,693. Blackford county—Taylor's majority, for Congress, 194. The entire Democratic ticket is elected in Allen county.

TERRE HAUTE, October 15.—Hunter, Republican, is elected to Congress in this district by 193 majority.

EVANSVILLE, October 15.—Posey county, official, gives Neff 911 majority; Fuller, for Congress, 454. Vanderburgh county, official, gives Heilman 1,665 majority. Gibson county gives Neff 439. Fuller 407. Warrick county gives Fuller 928 majority. Perry county gives Heilman 205 majority. Spencer county, 449 for Fuller.

COMPLEXION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 16.—Fuller and more complete returns from all the legislative districts in the State shows the following result: Senate—Democrats, 23; Republicans, 24; Independents, 3. Lower House—Democrats, 52; Republicans, 37; Independents, 11. The Democratic majority on the State ticket will probably reach 18,000.

OHIO.

RETURNS STILL BETTER—DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY ABOUT 20,000.

COLUMBUS, October 15.—At the Democratic Headquarters, up to 11 P. M., official and unofficial returns have been received from seventy-eight counties, which show a net Democratic gain over last year of 17,012. This leaves ten counties yet to hear from. Granting that these counties have given the same majorities as last year, the Democratic majority in the State will be about 18,000. It is thought, however, that official returns will swell the majority to 20,000.

In the thirteen Congressional Districts which have gone Democratic, the majority is about 34,000, divided as follows: First district, 4,500; 2nd 1,500; 3rd 800; 4th 1,000; 9th 500; 11th 2,000; 12th 4,300; 13th 4,000; 14th 5,500; 20th 2,700. In the seven Districts which have gone Republican, the majority is 8,000, divided as follows: Eighth District 300; 10th 120; 15th 800; 16th 1,200; 17th 250; 18th 1,200; 19th 3,500. This leaves a Democratic majority in the twenty Districts of 26,000.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

The election returns are sufficiently full to make sure the election of the following Congressmen: First district, Milton Saylor, Democrat; Second district, Henry B. Banning, Democrat; Third district, J. A. Savage, Democrat; Fourth district, J. A. McMahon, Democrat; Fifth district, A. V. Rice, Democrat; Sixth district Frank Hurd, Democrat; Seventh district, L. T. Neal, Democrat; Eighth district, William Lawrence, Republican; Ninth district, E. F. Peppleton; Democrat, Tenth district, Charles Foster, Republican; Eleventh district, J. L Vance, Democrat; Twelfth district, A. T. Walling, Democrat; and to fill vacancy, A. E. Finck, Democrat; Thirteenth district Milton J. Southard, Democrat; Fourteenth district,——Cowan Democrat; Fifteenth district, N. H. Van Voorhes Republican Sixteenth district, Lorenzo Danford, Republican; Seventeenth district, L. D. Woodworth, Republican; Eighteenth district, James Monroe, Republican; Nineteenth district, James A. Garfield, Republican; Twentieth district, Henry B. Payne, Democrat.

WEST VIRGINIA.

PROBABLE ELECTION OF WILSON, DEMOCRAT, FOR CONGRESS.

WHEELING, October 15.—Returns so far as received up to this hour, indicate the probable election of Wilson, Democratic Congressman from the First District of this State, over Goff, Republican, by about one hundred majority.

WEST VIRGINIA O. K.

Radical Congressional Candidates Elected to Stay at Home.

ENTIRE DELEGATION DEMOCRATIC.

WHEELING, October 16.—The Republicans concede the election of Wilson, Democrat, to Congress in this district by about one hundred majority. This result makes the West Virginia delegation in the next Congress stand three Democrats, instead of one Republican, one Democrat and one Independent, as in the present Congress.

FOREIGN.

COUNT VON ARNIM.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE CAUSE OF HIS ARREST.

NEW YORK, October 17.—A Herald Washington special gives a version of the arrest of Count Von Arnim, obtained, as the Herald says editorially, from the highest available sources in America upon German affairs. The following are the points:

The Count was sent to Paris as ambassador, explicitly charged to maintain the most peaceful and agreeable course in all his dealings with French officials. Bismarck himself prepared instructions, which were to guide Count Von Arnim in his new position. No sooner had the ambassador presented his credentials and been formally received by Thiers than he began to make himself offensive to everybody connected with the French Government. It seemed that the Count had accepted the trust fully determined to again involve Germany and France in hostilities or compel his Government to increase its army of occupation in France.

His first step was most extraordinary and unprecedented, addressing Emperor William privately, criticizing the policy of Bismarck as unworthy the Government and excusing his familiarity on the ground that he could not confidentially communicate through the foreign office. This was the beginning of the correspondence between Bismarck as Chancellor and Von Arnim as ambassador, comprising eighty-two communications, which Von Arnim withdrew from the archives of the embassy at Paris and which the German Government, through the Criminal Court at Berlin, now seeks to recover. The first intimation the Berlin foreign office had of Von Arnim's intrigue was through the leading Catholic papers of Germany praising Von Arnim as the fit successor of Bismarck and denouncing the latter as wholly unworthy of the high position he held. The letter of Von Arnim to the Emperor was promptly sent to the Chancellor, resulting in a

SHARP AND IMPERATIVE NOTE

to the Count that correspondence on matters pertaining to the policy and interest of the Empire must be held only with the foreign office. To this Von Arnim replied, not abating his pronounced hostility to Bismarck, and renewing his criticism of the instructions which had been prepared by Bismarck. It then became

A SERIOUS QUESTION

at Berlin what to do with the Count. To recall him at that early stage of the new relations of Germany with France would have led other European nations to believe that there was some foundation for the report of new complications. It was, therefore, determined to forbear public recognition of Von Arnim's course until such time as it could be done without scandal to the diplomatic relations of Germany with France. Von Arnim succeeded in gaining the cooperation of prominent Catholic members of the German Parliament in his opposition to Bismarck and the next step was to engage the French press in the quarrel. Thus it was that it became necessary to rigorously use the organ of the German government in combating the work of Von Arnim, and as often as there appeared in any of the German or French journals evidences of opposition to the policy of Germany, articles inspired by Bismarck were published denying the assertions on which attacks were made. The offensive conduct of the Count extended into the administration of McMahon, and when Von Arnim was directed by Bismarck to assure the new President of the Entente Cavideale on the part of Germany toward France, Von Arnim replied that he was not on good terms with McMahon and could not communicate with him. Bismarck forcibly replied that it was the duty of ambassadors to maintain friendly relations with officials of the government to which he was accredited, and not allow his personal feeling to interfere with official duties. In January last

MATTERS REACHED A CRISIS.

The press telegrams to Berlin and London from Paris showed conclusively that the Count had engaged in a bolder plan than ever. The Embassy had been brought into contempt while the Berlin foreign office was bewildered to find so much information going in every direction claiming to be of a semi-official character, and which was entirely at variance with the instructions sent out by the foreign office. There was but one remedy and that was to recall Von Arnim and send him to Constantinople. The Count considers the eighty-two letters as of a personal character and not belonging to the Embassy, while Bismarck insists that the papers abstracted were a part of the record of the Embassy addressed to the German Ambassador and not to Von Arnim personally.

FRANCE.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

PARIS, October 18.—Partial returns of the elections for members of the Assembly which were held in three departments today have been received. In Pas De Calais and Seine El Oise, M. M. Brasme and several Republicans are ahead and in Alpes Maritimes, M. Medicin, the French Naturalist has a majority as far as heard from.

It is officially announced that the rebuilding of the Column Vendomme will be completed next month and that the statue of Napoleon which is nearly finished will be placed on the monument.

The French Government has issued orders prohibiting the residence of Spaniards in eight communes bordering on Spain. Some thirty Carlists have accordingly received notices to quit. The prefect of the department of Lower Symess whose conduct is one of the subjects of Spanish complaint will shortly be removed.

INDIA.

A FRIGHTFUL CYCLONE.

BOMBAY, October 17.—Bengal has been visited by a frightful cyclone, which caused general havoc. The telegraph lines were prostrated and cars blown from the track.

THE SOUTH.

THE SITUATION IN LOUISIANA.

RING RULE IN ALABAMA.

LOUISIANA.

THE RETURNING BOARD.

NEW ORLEANS, October 17.—Longstreet, Casanave, Kenner and Anderson, four members of the Returning Board, have, it is understood, declared to Governor Kellogg their willingness to resign, if J. Madison Wells, President of the board, will hand in his resignation. Wells has been telegraphed to by Kellogg. This action, if adhered to, will enable the Governor to carry out the conference agreement regarding the Returning Board giving the Conservatives two members.

Careful inquiry fails to confirm the report that four members of the Returning Board have resigned. No one has yet been appointed to succeed Bonzano as umpire of the Advisory Board.

TRUE INDICTMENTS FOUND AGAINST OFFICIALS.

The Concordia Parish Grand Jury, composed of two white men, the balance colored, found a true bill against Dave Young, a colored member of the Legislature for embezzling $30,000 belonging to the parish; they also found a true bill against Owen Stewart, sheriff, for obtaining property under false pretenses.

PROBABLE MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

NEW ORLEANS, October 18.—There will probably be a meeting of the Conference Committees to-morrow, the Conservatives having to-day sent a note to the Republicans inviting a conference. The twenty days allowed for creating vacancies on the Returning Board by the terms of the Conference, expired to-day. The Conservatives are ready with their men to fill the two vacancies that were promised. Governor Kellogg has not as yet been able to obtain the required resignations, but four members of the Returning Board have agreed to resign, provided Wells will resign. Wells is absent. The date of his return is uncertain.

CLINTON, October 17.—The feud between the Breax, Weber and Gair, Republican factions, culminated to-day in an attempted assassination between Bayou Sara and Jackson, Louisiana, of John Gair, the Independent Republican candidate for the Senate, by parties unknown. Gair was wounded, but not dangerously.

ACTION OF THE WHITE LEAGUE—POLITICAL RIGHTS OF THE COLORED PEOPLE RECOGNIZED.

FRANKLIN, October 17.—At the Parish Nominating Convention of the White League of St. Mary's, held here today, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

We, the White League of the Parish of St. Mary, in Convention assembled, do hereby declare they recognize fully and freely, all the political and civil rights of the colored people, and in order to give them a conclusive guarantee of our good faith in this recognition, be it resolved:

First—That we clothe our Parish Executive Committee with full power to retire the name or names of any of the candidates for the Parish offices nominated this day by us, in favor of any competing colored man or men, provided that not more than half of our ticket be conceded to the colored people, and, provided their candidates be competent to fill the respective offices.

Second—Be it resolved, that we hereby invite the colored people to meet us in mass meeting on the 24th day of October, 1874, at Franklin, to nominate their candidates and to accept the proposition herein made.

A RIOT BETWEEN THE FACTIONS

JACKSON, 11 p. m., via Clinton, La., October 18.—At a mass meeting of the colored people held at this place called at the instigation of E. L. Webber Breaux and Law, a riot took place about five o'clock this afternoon between the Breaux and Gair men in which four colored men were shot, three probably fatally wounded. In the morning, the Hon. Jno. Gair was waylaid and shot as rumor says to prevent him from speaking at the meeting. Some of Breaux's orators assailed Mr. Gair, hence the riot. The colored people in numbers of ten and twelve are patroling the streets on horseback with guns. The United States Supervisor Captasn T. H. Jenks has been consulted and it is probable he will call U. S. troops. Great excitement prevails. Webber and Breaux have just arrived from Bayou Sara and brought some Winchester rifles to furnish the rioters.

ALABAMA.

HOW THINGS ARE MANAGED IN SUMTER COUNTY.

MONTGOMERY, October 17.—Col. Thos. B. Whitmore, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Conservative party of Sumter county, was arrested at Livingston to-day on a charge of conspiracy to injure detective Hester. A Democratic meeting was about to assemble when the arrest was made. This was the first Democratic meeting the citizens of Sumter county attempted to hold since detective Hester took control of the county three weeks ago. There are two United States Commissioners, both Republicans, in Livingston, but Whitmore is to be carried to Mobile to be tried before Commissioner Gillette. Detective Hester has had a sheriff's posse of about fifty men arrested for quelling a negro riot in Sumter and arrests are still being made.

TWO QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

EDITOR POST: Will you please answer the following questions: First. Is a foreign born person, who came to this country a minor and whose father was naturalized after he became of age, entitled to a vote without naturalization? Second. Does the payment of a State or county tax in another State than Pennsylvania within two years, entitle a person to a vote?

ALLEGHENY.

1. No. He will have to take out naturalization papers. It will only be necessary for him to prove that he came to this country a minor, and the Court will grant him his full papers at once.

2. No. The tax must be paid in Pennsylvania. A person must have been a resident of the State for one year, unless previously a voter therein, in which case six months' residence is required; a resident of the ward, township or voting precinct sixty days, have been registered sixty days, and have paid a State or county tax within two years and thirty days before the election. But no one, otherwise legally entitled to a vote, can be deprived of it by reason of a failure to be registered.

PITTSBURGH, TOO.

The Iuka (Miss.) Herald says: "The people of Tishomingo county cannot possibly pay their taxes this year. If the Legislature does not pass some act for their relief they will be compelled to resist their payment, or else become impoverished and bankrupt. The people have submitted to enough, too much, already, in being robbed and plundered by the vile horde of remorseless brigands who are are here for no other purpose than to appropriate the whole State to their own use. This stealing must stop, and the people who own the property of the State must stop it, peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must."

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

UDDERZOOK will be executed at West Chester on the 12th of November.

SNOW fell in Johnstown on Tuesday morning last, but there was not a sufficient quantity to justify an attempt at sleigh riding.

A PIECE of "spare rib" three and a quarter inches long and three-eighth wide was found in the "craw" of a Clearfield county chicken Monday last.

THREE Cambria county officials have departed this life within less than six months, viz; Messrs. Edward Glass, James Farren, and Peter Dougherty.

HENRY KNEBEL of Palo Alto Schuylkill county was recently crushed to death by being caught between a canal boat and the side of the lock at Manayunk.

B. K. JAMISON, banker of Chestnut street, Philadelphia, has presented the Presbyterian church of Saltsburg, Indiana county, with a splended bell for their new building.

FORTY men, mostly puddlers were discharged from the rolling mill of Messrs. Pennock & Co.. at Coatesville, Chester, county, on Saturday on account of scarcity of orders.

MR. JACOB BUCHMAN, residing on a farm in South Whitehall Lehigh county recently found a corn stalk in one of his fields measuring 14 feet and 3 inches in height.

A THREE-YEAR-OLD daughter of Owen Laudenschlager, of Emans, Berks county, got hold of a cake smeared with rat poison and, eating it, lost her life within a few hours.

MRS. ANNA M. RISENGER died in Somerset a few days ago at the advanced age of ninety-four years and three months. She was a resident of that borough for a period of over fifty years.

THE aggregate amount of fines assessed on violators of the Local Option law in Indiana County, last week amounted to $1,085, and in each instance the defendants were required to pay the costs.

THE Day Express east, Tuesday morning struck a tramp just at Loyalhanna Station a short distance from Latrobe, and the tramping days of this unfortunate were forever at an end.

MR. JAMES M. CRAIG of Huntingdon, has built a locomotive which is said to be the smallest in the world using steam, being but 3½ inch gauge, called an eight wheeled engine, and weighs only eight pounds.

PATRICK WELSH a conductor on a coal train lost both of his legs on Tuesday last while sitting upon a railroad track at Phoenixville. He did not hear the approach of a number of cars which ran over his legs.

S. MCFARLAND, late telegraph operptor at New Bethlehem, and who is charged with being the cause of the late accident on the Bennett's Branch road, has been placed under bail on the 2d inst., in the sum of ten thousand dollars, to answer at the next term of Clarion Court.

A LITTLE son of Robert Spoonhour of Greenwood, Franklin county, aged three years was burned to death Thursday last. The child was left in the house for a short time with a little sister, and while the little girl was playing with ignited pine sticks she set fire to the child's clothing.

GEORGE CONDOR, while on his way east, a few evenings ago, accompanied by his wife and a small child, was arrested at Huntingdon and taken to the Ebensburg jail, on the charge of stealing two railway tickets from the office of the company at Sonman, Cambria county.

NICHOLAS KELLEY died at Coalmont, Huntingdon county, at the good old age of 81 years, 7 months and 22 days. He was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1793. He served as a first lieutenant in Capt. Stockerale's company of 1812, and was in the battles of Baltimore and North Point.

ON Thursday morning last, Mrs. Cathrine Farrell, an old woman, nearly seventy years of age, was found lying cold and stiff in death, on the street in Donaldson, a little village in Schuylkill county her death having been caused by excessive drink. A son picked up the lifeless body of his mother and had it decently interred.

ABOUT nine yeaos ago a child was stolen from its parents, John I. Lucas and wife, near Milesburg, Centre county. Every search was made for the little one, who was scarcely three years of age, but without success. Recently the father received information that led to the recovery of his long-lost son, who was discovered working on a farm as a full grown boy, near Blairsville.

SAYS the Westchester Jeffersonian: We were shown last evening the petition to be presented to-day by Mr. Perdue to the Board of Pardons in behalf of Wm. E. Udderzook. It is a voluminous affair, and is, without doubt, the largest petition ever presented by this county. The entire length is 65 feet, the names being closely written on legal cap paper. The petitioners are classified under the following heads: Members of society of Friends for commutation 946 others for Commutation, 1299, for full Pardon, 759, for full Pardon in Baltimore, 122, special letters, 7. Total 3132.

LANDAULET WILLIAMS MAKING A FOOL OF HIMSELF.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Attorney General Williams has sent to Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, an answer to his recent protest against the interference of United States officials in the police regulations of that State. The basis of the opinion is the report of District Attorney Murray, of Tennessee, who says that he has inquired into all the facts and is ready to say that the United States can and ought to try all the persons supposed to be concerned in the Gibson county outrages. Upon this warrant, the Attorney General proceeds to show Gov. Brown that the United States is fully justified in trying murderers in Tennessee; and he even asserts, with a reckless disregard of facts, that the right of the General Government to interfere in the manner indicated has never been seriously questioned. Very opportunely our Washington correspondent sends the opinions of four eminent United States Judges, all of them Republican, which are directly in the teeth of Attorney-General Williams' conclusions. We believe that the insolent attitude of the national authorities towards the government of Tennessee will be resented by all intelligent men at the North who have at heart the welfare of their country.

IMPERIALISM.

Mr. Dawes, in a speech before the Republican State Convention of Massachusetts the other day, stated—

Another and a greater question than all others confronts the thoughtful statesman as he turns his face to the future—the power of the central government increasing while that of the States is decreasing. The necessity of an efficient, unquestioned central power during the war and the subsequent periods of public disturbance, combined with great changes produced, both in the character and methods of all active life in this great people, spreading daily further and further, yet daily consolidating and centralizing all the agencies by which men move and are moved, have contributed to make centralization a habit of thought too familiar for safety. Under these influences, and yielding to these tendencies, shall State lines be permitted to fade and State authority to decay, while we become more and more one nation and one Government, or shall a stouter and firmer resistance to the drift and current hold the Union and the States each in its own sphere intact and unimpaired, and all in that one grand whole fitly described to be

"Distinct as the waves, yet one as the sea."

FLUGISTICATION EXPOSED.

COL. BAYNE'S GREAT SPEECH.

AN ADMINICULAR DECLARATION OF ALLODIAL INDEPENDENCE — EGREGIOUS DEMENCY, FATUITY AND ALLUBESCENCY AS DISTURBING POLITICAL ELEMENTS — MACHIAVELISM AND PRESTIGIATION REBUKED—THE FIGHT NOT A QUADLIBETICAL OR POLEMICAL CONTEST, BUT CONDUCTED ON THE TRIANGULAR PRINCIPLE OF FLUGISTICATION—SEGNITUDE OF THE RING AND THE SUBVERISORISOUSNESS OF THE PEOPLE—GREAT DEMAND FOR DICTIONARIES AND SLEDGE-HAMMERS.

Col. Bayne delivered the following rousing speech at a select mass meeting of his friends in Allegheny, last Monday night:

FELLOW CITIZENS—This is a time that tries men's "soles," and uppers, too, for that matter. Those Democrats and Independent Republicans need putting down. They are inciting the political propensions thereby doing evil. This vertigo is becoming serious. It is arrant, cautelous and pragmatic, and the dilection of its agents is universal and has formed a guerdonable auxillary. (Sensation.) It is diurnally manifesting itself, especially on the second Tuesdays of October.

WHAT IT IS.

It is an adminicle affording an adminicular phenomenon on the principle of refrenation. It is ignoscible to the degree of flagitious tragedies. Its flugistications have a tendenceusness to build up an arcana. Think of it, fellow citizens, an absolute arcana. (Shudders.) It seeks to entail the inflated superstition of antiquity by self-superlation, until aberration will vizard your minds. Your opponents are enjoying pansy contemplating the happy issue of future victory. We should at once assert our

ALLODIAL INDEPENDENCE,

and be advertent and circumspect. In Ohio and Indiana the Democrats have openly arrogated egregious power, which is detrimental to the perfection of the Ring, and high treason against universal Radicalism. This indulgential refrenation of capacitation must be smashed. (Cries of "Certainly! Smash it, whatever it is!") These noscent doctrines must be squelched with a strong hand. (A bummer—"No cent—nary cent seems to be what ails us this time.") We can put a stop to this thing if we can prevent it. A nimiety of convicting evidence, therefore, will constitute a parity. (A poker party—"but not an ace full.") These rampallians must be brought to a stand still. We are in danger, and we had as well take cognition of the fact at once. Heretofore we have not given to the Democracy the accreditation of so much power, but now we know better.

EGREGIOUS DEMENCY.

The Democrats and Independent Republicans here in Western Pennsylvania even claim the right to elect whom they please to office. What thaumaturgical pretensions! What egregious demency! (Enthusiastic applause.) The times are jeopardious, and we must awake from our lethergic pleasance. (Cries of "Certainly! Certainly!") This proof of utter fatuity and allubescency is a surprising predelection for turning things upside down.

THE GREAT DANGER.

This machiavelism and prestigiation of the Democrats, this obliquation and exotic views of the temperance people, and this espionage and obreption of the Independent Republicans are what we have most to fear. (A voice: "Ain't that enough? You don't want an earthquake and the political cholera-morbus, do you?") My friends, let us avoid this woful contingency if possible. The October elections furnish memorabilia sufficient that the election results favorably for the successful party. (Cries of "That's so! True as preaching.") All of which goes to show that we must be obediential to the Ring.

WOULD STOP, BUT CAN'T.

The infatuation and fatuity of upholding a bad cause is evident. If this was either a quadlibetical or a polemical fight, I would desist. But a great triangular principle of flugistication impels me to go on (Cries of "Go on, till the dictionary runs out, anyhow!") I will fight it out on this line congruently till the boiler burts and cophrehenic chaos comes like the red hot unchained rhinoceros of the desert. Fellow Ringsters! A crisis has reached you which should be investigated. Segnitude is too prevalent (anxious inquirer—"Is that the new currency that takes the place of greenbacks?")—It is too characteristic at this time for continued good health among Ring office-holders. We must not permit the enemy to come in a subderisorious manner and deprive us of our heritage. We are omnifarious in regenerating elements, and I leave you to search them out and apply them. (Prolonged applause.)

The speaker then "stepped down and out," while his auditors rushed home in search of sledge-hammers for the purpose of breaking his words up into convenient fragments.

A HEAVY ROBBERY.

A. W. ERWIN'S & CO'S DRY GOODS HOUSE IN ALLEGHENY ROBBED OF $8,000 WORTH OF SILKS AND LACES.

North Side burglars appear to have recovered rapidly from the check they received last week.

About midnight, night before last A. W. Erwin & Co's large dry goods house at the corner of Federal street and North alley, Allegheny, was robbed of eighty cards of fine laces and 1,500 yards of silk, the whole valued at between $8,000 and $9,000. Entrance was effected through a door of the elevator, a wooden arrangement in a yard at the rear of the building used to raise and lower boxes from the cellar to the upper stories and vice versa. Once inside the yard nothing remained for the plunderers but to break a common padlock from the door of the elevator and go inside thereof. After obtaining entrance the thieves evidently slid down the rope to the cellar. They then ascended a pair of stairs and forced a door off its hinges and it would appear they forced an entrance at one side, a board having been placed against the centre of the door to hold it shut, one end of the board being placed against a rear wall. Once inside everything was plain sailing and the thieves worked at their leisure. They appear to have been excellent judges of fine goods as they only carried off the best. Some cotton lace was contemptuously examined and thrown aside. It would appear that the thieves were frightened before concluding their work, as a number of rolls of silk were unravelled and lying near the back door where they had left the building.

ANOTHER THEORY

respecting the manner in which the robbery was effected is that the persons had secreted themselves in the store during the evening prior to shutting up, and had worked away at their leisure and made their exit either when through or when startled by some noise on the outside. This theory looks plausible in some respects and improbable in others. If the perpetrators were inside there was no necessity for breaking the door at the head of the stairway leading to the cellar, though the Mayor and a number of his officers hold that the absence of any marks of a jimmy on the door prove this to have been the case. Officer Cowell, who patrols the beat was sent for by the Mayor and asked where he had been during the night. The officer stated that he had made his regular rounds, and had heard or seen nothing. It is certainly known by outsiders that the officer was in that locality at 11 o,clock; 2 o'clock, and at 3 o'clock, having been seen passing the house at those hours. Mr. Erwin passed the store between eleven and twelve o'clock and looked into the building, but saw nothing unusual, except that the gas on the side where the fine goods were, burned very dimly, while on the opposite side it presented the usual appearance. He, however, paid no attention to the matter and passed on.

A colored man who lives near the rear of the store, says he heard a noise in the store between eleven and twelve o'clock, but paid no attention to it.

The detectives have the matter in charge and may in a few days be able to find some clue to the robbers. Considering the quality of the goods taken and the character of burglars who operate in such goods, it is not improbable, however, that their whereabouts may remain a mystery for years to come, and perhaps never be discovered. They may at this time be on their way to some auction house in Sanfrancisco. Our detectives on this side consider this one of the most skillful robberies ever committed here.

DR. MURDOCH'S DEATH.

The inquest on the death of Dr. A. C. Murdoch was Tuesday morning resumed at half past nine o'clock, in Alderman Humbert's office on Fourth avenue. Dr. Le Moine was placed upon the stand and testified that he was unable to tell what was the cause of the death. The post mortem examination, which he conducted, revealed the body to be in a perfectly healthy condition in every part, and neither he nor the physicians who asssisted him were able to determine the cause. The jury felt persuaded that it was not a case of suicide however, and would have returned a verdict of "death from natural causes," but for the fact that many would consider the causes known, when they were really unknown. A verdict of death from unknown causes was rendered.

THE FAIR AT CANONSBURG.

A correspondent writing from Washington, Pa., under date of the 16th inst, says:

I attended the Fair at Canonsburg yesterday, and was much pleased with the character of the articles exhibited and the variety of goods displayed. Considering that this was the first fair held here, great credit is due the Canonsburg people for the excellent character of the buildings and the track. The finest team of horses on exhibition was that of Mr. S. B. Hayes, of Little Washington. They were bright bays, over sixteen hands high, well proportioned and very stylish. The display of cattle, sheep, etc., was also large. A pacing race occurred on Wednesday and a fine trot on Thursday, both of which races passed off in good order. On the whole, the fair was a success and a treat to all who attended. A SUBSCRIBER.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE miners of Luzerne are working on three-quarters time.

JOSHUA JONES, [a Huntingdon county youth, went out hunting not long since and failing to shoot any squirrels, peppered with shot some of Wilson Weaver's cattle, for which pastime he is in custody.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, of Johnstown, and an engineer on the ballast train, was killed by the collision of his engine with the caboose of another train near Greensburg Westmoreland county, of Friday evening.

SAYS the Greenville Argus: Coal was struck in the Spearman shaft, near Bethel one day last week. The contract has been let for the grading of a switch to connect with the Sharpsville & Oakland Railroad.

THE annual meeting of the "Crawford County Dairymens' Association" will be held at Meadville, January 6 and 7. Hon. A. Willard, of the Rural New Yorker, and N. B. Arnold, of the New York Tribune, will make addresses.

THE machinists employed in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Altoona, now labor until ten o'clock P. M., so great is the demands of the company in the way of construction and repairs. The Altoona Tribune thinks this fact indicative of brighter days

OHIO NEWS.

MASSILLON is to have a new Hook and Ladder truck.

MONROE county has the lightest tobacco crop produced there for over twenty years.

THE National Miner's Association will hold its second session at Cleveland, October 27.

A LITTLE child of Elizabeth Honson, of Barnesville, Harrison county, was scalded one day last week, and died in thirty-six hours thereafter.

ONE thousand dollars worth of new books, the late works of the best authors, were recently contributed to Buchtel College library, at Akron.

THE railway shops at Norwalk have been running on nine hours' time since October 1st. A reduction of some thirty hands was made last week in the working force of the company.

MARTIN HUPP, of Hilliar township, Knox county, died at his residence on last Thursday, at the advanced age of seventy-six years. He had been a resident of Knox county for more than forty years.

A YOUNG woman, daughter of Burgess Arnold, of Middleton, Guernsey county, was burned to death last week. She was stirring peach butter and her clothing caught fire, and could not be extinguished in time to save her life.

THE barn of Mr. Joseph Weirick, of Green township, Ashland county, was burned on Saturday last, together with all its contents. The fire caught from a spark which was blown to the roof from a fire on which the farmer was boiling sorghum.

WILLIAM H. CURRAN, of Mansfield, attempted suicide at the American House, Delaware, on Friday night. He inflicted about forty wounds upon his person with a small pen-knife, none of which are likely to prove fatal. "Reverses in business, and tired of life."

A BRAKEMAN named W. B Martin was killed at bridge 48 on the P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad on Sunday morning last near Lucas, Ohio, by striking one of the lateral braces of the bridge. The deceased was a resident of Mansfield.

THE Girard Cosmopolite says: "Rev. Charles Shipman, of this town, returned home from Gustavus, Ohio, where he recently attended the 57th anniversary of the marriage of his revered parents, who at that advanced age still enjoy excellent health.

THE Mayor of Steubenville, it is now announced, will enforce the prohibitory ordinance, which has been a dead letter there since its passage. On Monday morning Peter Mueller, a prominent vender of Cincinnati lager, was fined one hundred dollars and costs, in all amounting to one hundred and forty dollars.

THERE are nearly 300 coal mines in this State, whose annual production is over 5,000,000 tons, though it will fall far short of that amount this year, every mine suffering from the panic. Only two-thirds of the mines are working at present, and they do not average three days a week. There are about 22,000 men and boys employed in the mines, and 4,800 above ground.

THE Board of Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway has effected the sale and delivery at par and accrued interest of the second million of 7-30 municipal currency bonds issued for the construction of the Cincinnati Southern Railway. The number of laborers now employed on the road is over six thousand, and will be increased.

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, October 22, 1874.

REMARKS—Trade in most of its various departments was far from being active; buyers were disposed to purchase very sparingly, merely sufficient to meet the current wants; this, however, is nothing new and has been the situation for some time; the continued low stage of water has been a large drawback on trade and from present appearances we regret to say the prospect of a rise is anything else but favorable. Flour—we have nothing new to note in regard to this article; the demand was fair and sales regular for jobbing purposes; the receipts continue large leaving an ample supply in the market; the quantity of the flour on sale in this market is the finest we have had for a long time; the mills are in receipt of large amounts of wheat of the very best descriptions; the result is the choicest kind of flour is produced. Butter—the market was dull with a falling off in the demand; prices are weakening and will soon be lower. Cheese—the receipts are largely increasing; prices have a declining tendency. Bacon—prices have further declined; mess pork is also 50c a barrel off; the leading dealers are well supplied. Potatoes—we can report large receipts and a good trade demand; prices are no lower but the tendency is in that direction.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	2,305	Apples, bbls	272
Potatoes, bush	11,405	Butter, pkgs	52
Rye, sks	1,688	Oats, sks	5,463
Peaches, crates	20	Hay, bales	895
Wheat, sks	2,345	Corn, sks	850
Ice, tons	30	Bacon, tcs	1,250
Cheese, bxs	101	Barley, sks	1,035

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

ASHES—We have to report a quiet market; the supply keeps pace with the demand; the present rates are: Soda ash, common, 3¼@3½c; refined 4@4¾c; pearls 9c; potash 8½c; nitrate soda 3½@3¾c; black lead and arsenic 5c; flour spar 2½c per lb.

APPLES—The receipts are coming in more freely; there is also a large demand; prices, however, have undergone no quotable change; we note sales at various prices, ranging from $1 50, 2@2 50 per barrel, as per quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—The receipts are steadily increasing; still there was a steady jobbing demand, with sales at 60@65c per gallon.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market was steady and the demand was fair; we note sales of the former at $2 10@2 25 per gallon; of the latter at $1 08@1 10 per gallon.

ALES—Are in good supply with a fair trade demand; the rates are as follows: India ale $11 per bbl; Porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9; half barrels in proportion. Bass English ale in good supply; prices unchanged.

BEANS—The demand has fallen off; the stock in the market is not a large one; we quote all the way from $2@2 50 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; we are noted sales at the following: green 8@8½c, good red topped 7½@7¾c; common red 5½c; the new crop is reported a light one.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is dull with increasing receipts; we quote in a small way at 4½@5c per lb.

BUTTER—The receipts are increasing; with an increased supply on the market, prices are weak with a declining tendency; we quote prime to choice roll at 32@35c; medium to good 25@30c; common to fair 15@20c; solid packed dull; prices very uncertain.

BAGGING—In good supply; prices are as follows: Penn Mill two bush 35c; two and a half do 40c; three do 48c.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Dealers furnish no alteration as relates to prices or demands; the sales are; ¼-lb cans at $1 50 per doz; ½-lb do $3 00; 1-lb do $5 00; 5-lb do $26 00; 10-lb boxes 40c per lb.

CHEESE—The market was less firm; holders were more desirous of selling; we can report sales as follows: Ohio Factory 16@16½c; New York Goshen 17@17½c Ohio Sweitzer 16@18c per lb.

CHESTNUTS—Under more liberal receipts the market was decidedly weaker with sales at $3@3 50 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Market well stocked; the existing rates are $10, $12@15 per barrel.

COKE—We have to report a dull market with more sellers than buyers; we quote Connellsville by the car load at $2 50@2 75 per ton.

CONCENTRATED LYE—In good supply, with sales at $7 50@7 75 per case.

CARBON OIL—We have to report a continued dull market, with sales by the car load at 9¾@10c per gallon.

EGGS—Are dull and prices weak at 22@23c per dozen.

FLOUR—The receipts continue large; we note sales in a jobbing way at: St. Louis $7 50@7 75 per bbl; choice brands of white winter wheat $6 75@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter wheat old $6 75@7; new $5 75@6 50; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 per bbl.

FISH—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; the demand was fair and sales regular, at the following: No.1 extra mess mackerel per barrel $23; No. 1 mess do $21; extra No. 1 shore $20; extra No. 1 bay $15; No. 1 bay $14; extra No. 2 $13; No. 2 bay $12; new No. 3 $10; Georges codfish, medium per 100, $6 00; lake trout $6 50; white fish $6 50; lake herring $4 35; Labrador herring $9.

GRAIN—The receipts of grain for some days past have been large, and with the exception of corn and oats, there was a fair jobbing demand at the following: Wheat—we quote choice Kentucky and Illinois white at $1 35@1 38; extra Michigan white $1 22@1 25; Ohio do $1 18@20; amber $1 18; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 10@1 15 per bushel. Corn—shelled has declined; high mixed 87@88c; the bottom has not been reached; old ear scarce and is selling at 90@91c; new ear steady at 65@67c. Oats are improving; prices 1c lower; we note sales of white at 58@59c; mixed 56@57 per bushel. Rye was quiet but unchanged, with sales at $1 03@1 05 per bushel. Barley has been neglected; brewers are not anxious to buy; prices are nominal.

GROCERIES—We have nothing very new or important for our readers in regard to the price of groceries; the demand was fair and sales regular; sugars have fallen off in demand and prices are easier; coffee is steady without any quotable change. The following will show the latest quotations:

Green Coffees—Fancy 24½c; choice 23½c; prime 22c; good 20c; Java 33c per lb.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers 26c; Rio in bulk, 25½c. Java 37c per lb.

Sugars—Standard A 11¼c; Standard B 11¼c; Standard extra C 11c; Standard hards 11¾c; Franklin extra C 10½c; American extra C, 9¾c; Atlantic C, 9½; Cuba 9½c; Porto Rico 9¾@10¼c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 88c; good 83c; prime 85c; Demerara 65@70c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangcon 7¼c.

Raisins—Layers $3 40 per box; valentia 12c per lb; currants 7½@8c per lb; prunes 13@13½c per lb.

Soaps—German mottled 6½c; Standard 4½c; Savon Imperial 6@6½c; White Lilly 6¼@6½c; White Rose 6¼@6½c; Erasive 6@6¼c; Star 6¼@6¾c; American Castile, 10@11c; Foreign Castile, 13@14c.

HAY—We have to report a dull market the supply being in excess of the demand. Baled sold all the way from $16@21 per ton as per quality and condition.

HOMINY—Sold in a regular way at $5 per bbl.

HONEY—We quote clover in boxes at 35c per lb.

MILL FEED—Bran scarce and held at $23@25 per ton; middlings $28@32 per ton.

ONIONS—Are in good supply with sales at $3 00@4 00 per barrel.

PEANUTS—Trade fair; sales red 7¼c; white 8¾@10¼c per lb.

POTATOES—The receipts continue very large; we note sales in a regular way by the car load at 90@95c per bushel.

SWEETS—Sales of Jerseys at $4@4 50 per bbl; Baltimore $3@3 25.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—The market was a quiet one with a fair jobbing demand: Hams 14½@15c; shoulders 10@11c; breakfast bacon clear 16½c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues $6 50@7 00 per dozen; rib sides 14¾c; short rib 15c; clear rib 15½c; mess pork $24 50 per barrel; ham sausage 10c. Lard—tierces 15c; one-half barrels 16½c; in buckets 16c; in 3-lb caddies 17c; in 5-lb do 16½c; in 3 lb pails 17½c; in 5-lb do 17¼c; in 6-lb do 17c.

SALT—Steady with sales by the car load at $1 60; in a jobbing way $1 80 per barrel.

SEEDS—Are dull; prices too uncertain to quote.

TALLOW—Steady with sales at 7@7½c for country; 8@8¼c for city.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, October 22, 1874.

REMARKS—There is not much alteration in the market, either for crude or refined, prices being about the same and transactions rather limited. There is perhaps a slight tendency to decline in crude, but no quotable change.

CRUDE.

We quote United and Union at wells at 70@72½c; Relief at river $1 02½; immediate shipments at 90@92½c.

Sales as follows are reported at

PARKER'S.

500 bbls Relief river	$1 02½
2,000 bbls United at wells	72½c
1,000 bbls United at wells	70 c
1,500 bbls United at wells	71¾c
2,000 bbls Union at wells	70 c
2,000 bbls do do	72½c

REFINED.

The market is quiet and unchanged at 9¾@9¾c free on cars at works.

NEW YORK.

Refined for prompt delivery is quoted at 12@12½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined, spot; is quoted at 11¾@11¾c.

OIL BARRELS

There is little change to note with quotations still at $1 45 for city make $1 30@1 35 for country.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, October 21.—The Courier says:

Sales were reported at

UPPER ROAD.

1,500 bbls spot	1 02½
1,000 bbls " "	1 05

OIL CITY.

1,000 bbls spot	1 05
2,000 bbls spot	1 02½

PARKER'S.

1,500 bbls United at wells	71¼c
1,000 bbls United at wells	70 c
2,000 bbls United at wells	72½c
2,000 bbls Union at wells	70 c
2,000 bbls Union at river	72½c
500 bbls Relief wells	1 02½

The market was quiet with prices about the same as yesterday.

NEW YORK, October 22.—Closing of the 21st. There was less inquiry from shippers ruling and a trifle more in buyers favor. Crude in bulk is quoted at 5½@5¾c; 1,000 bbls. sold at 5¾c; refined 12c bid, 12¼c; asked for prompt delivery; cases are quoted at 17½c; naphtha 10½c. Philadelphia, quiet and easier; refined at 11¾@11¾c. Sales of 7,700 bbls of refined short delivery at 11¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 21. — Market steady; S. W. 11¾@11¾c; crude bbls 5¾c; cases 16¾c; sales none; futures 11¾c.

OIL CITY, October 21. —The market was quiet at $1 00.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, October 21.—Market quiet at 90c.

TITUSVILLE, October 21.—Market weak at $1@ $1 02.

ROUSEVILLE, October 21.—Market dull and quiet at 90c.

TIDIOUTE, October 21.—Market dull and unchanged 67½c.

PARKER'S LANDING, October 21.—Market quiet and nothing doing; United at wells 70c; immediate shipment 90@92c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Oct. 22, 1874.

CATTLE.

There has been a meeting of freight agents in Chicago last week at which it was agreed to fix the rates from Chicago to New York at 55c per cwt from Chicago to Buffalo and Pittsburgh pro rata on New York rates. It is said that all the roads running East from Chicago except the Grand Trunk line agreed to this arrangement, from here eastward. There has been no change in freights. Following are the present rates:

To Philadelphia, per cwt	25c
To Baltimore, per cwt	25c
To New York	30c

Monday is always a dull day in the cattle trade, and this week has been no exception, but the Tuesday morning trains brought the regular country buyers, and some new ones which livened up trade and there was quite a brisk business done. The run of light cattle and stockers was heavy, but the better grades of cattle were not in excess of the demand. While there was a light feeling in the former class the latter were firmer in price, but there was no change in prices from last week. At this writing the pens are pretty well cleaned out, but there are dealers of some good cattle that will be in to-night. Texas have been selling at the same prices as last week with plenty on the market. Bulls are in demand now for still feeding. There is a fair demand for good milch cows and for such good prices can be obtained. Veal calves can be obtained from 6 to 6½c. We do not change our quotations from last week

PRICES.

Choice prime 1,400 lbs, fine smooth	$6 50@6 65
Choice 1,300 lbs, fine and smooth	6 00@6 25
Choice 1,200 lbs, fine and smooth	5 60@5 75
Choice 1,100 lbs, fine and smooth	4 75@5 00
Choice 1,000 lbs, fine and smooth	4 25@4 50
Texans	2 50@3 25
Bulls	2 50@3 25
Cows and heifers	2 00@3 00

SHEEP.

Under a very heavy run, prices for this kind of stock declined about 25c per 100 cwt since our last report. The market was heavy, buyers bidding as low as they knew that they had a full supply.

PRICES.

Extra 95 to 100 lbs, fine wool	$5 00@5 25
Good 95 to 100 lbs, fine wool	4 50@5 00
Fair 80@85 lbs	4 00@4 25
Common 70@75 lbs	3 25@3 75

HOGS.

The hog market has been very fluctuating since our last report; prices were off fully 75c per 100 cwt, but on Monday the supply in the market was very light and Philadelphia hogs were sold as high as 8c. This price did not last, however, as on Tuesday they dropped to 7¾c, which is the price for them now. Yorkers have not fluctuated so much as Philadelphia hogs as the supply of that kind was much larger than of the better class of hogs. We think that the prospects are good.

The following are the ruling prices:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$7 00@7 20
Heavy Yorkers	6 12½@6 20
Light Yorkers	5 75@6 00
Grassers	5 50@5 75

ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Oct. 22, 1874.

CATTLE.

We have again to notice a large amount of cattle on sale, reaching in the aggregate to 1,150 head, being nearly up with the previous week, which was the largest offered for some time; in regard to quality they consisted principally of common to medium grades. Although the supply of choice cattle was not large it was fully up with the demand; for some time past there has been a material difference of opinion between butchers and drovers in regard to the sales of certain kinds of stock; as relates to prices we have no material change to note as compared with last week; there is no denying the fact that the market has been a hard one on drovers for some time past. The same will no doubt apply to butchers, with equal force. The market taken as a whole was not a very active one.

The following are the rates for the various kinds:

PRICES.

Choice family fine and smooth	$7 00@7 25
Prime extra fine and smooth	6 25@6 75
Medium to good	5 50@6 00
Common to fair	4 00@4 50
Inferior or mixed stock	3 00@3 50
Bulls, as to quality	2 50@3 50

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market contained a fair supply; about up with the demand; although as compared with last week there was a slight falling off; as usual the offerings presented a large variety, consisting principally of the medium and common grades; of the latter kind a good many were left over; in regard to prices we have scarcely any change to note. Sales were made at the following: Prime to extra sheep—in a retail way 5@5¼c; medium to good 4@4¼c; inferior to common 3@3¼c per lb. Lambs sold at a variety of prices from 6c per lb down to a pretty low figure.

HOGS.

The weather being favorable stimulated the demand very materially. The sales made at this market were principally in a retail way at 6¼@7¼c per lb gross, being a decline as compared with last week's figures.

VEAL CALVES.

Good veal calves continue scarce and prices higher, while common ones are not much inquired for; the former may be quoted at 6@7c, the outside figure for extra; and the latter at 5@5½c.

FRESH COWS.

There was a fair number on sale to-day, and the market was reported a little slow, although there was no quotable change in prices; sales were made at from $55 down, according to quality. However, there is no difficulty in disposing of good milkers at full rates, as there are but few of this kind offering.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, October 21.—Money active; closing at 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent. for short and long time. Sterling firm at 485 for sixty days and 488¾ for sight. Customs receipts $214,000.

Gold opened and closed at 110¼ with a few transactions in the interim at 111¼. Borrowing rates ranged at 1, 7 and 1-64 per cent. Carrying rates 1, 2 and finally flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $27,000. Clearances $25,000,000. Governments steady. State bonds dull. Railroads firm.

Stocks were irregular during the first hours of business, but in the main were weak with limited transactions. After second call a general decline occurred along the entire list but toward the close a general improvement took place and a firmer feeling prevailed. The widest fluctuations were in Wabash, Lake Shore, Northwest, St. Paul, Rock Island, Erie, Western Union, Union Pacific and C. C. & I. C. The sales of the day aggragated 175,00 shares, of which 17,000 were Western Union, 10,000 Pacific Mail, 17,000 Erie, 58,000 Lake Shore, 18,000 Union Pacific, 16,000 Northwest, 18,000 Wabash and 5,000 Ohios.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, October 21.—Cotton dull; middling upland 15c; futures closed steady; sales 35,800 bales, as follows: October 14 27-32c; November 14 13-16c; December 15 1-32@15 1-16c; January 15 9-32c; February 15 5/8@15 21-32c; March 15 15-16@15 3 32c; April 16@16¼c; May 16 15-32@16¼c; June 16 1-16@23 3-32. Flour in moderate demand; receipts 9,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4 35@5 30; common to good $4 85@5 25; good to choice $5 35@5 90; white wheat extra $5 90@6 35; extra Ohio $4 90@6 80; St. Louis $5 10@6 50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; receipts 77,000 bushels; No 3 spring $1 02@1 03; No 2 $1 05@1 07; No 2 northwest $1 07; No 2 Milwaukee $1 10@1 11; No 1 spring $1 17@1 23; No. 1 white Michigan $1 30; amber western $1 21@1 23. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn, more doing and lower; receipts 18,000 bushels; western mixed in store 90c; do afloat 89@90c; high mixed and yellow western 90@91c; choice white $1 01. Oats a shade firmer; receipts 52,000 bushels; mixed western 60@63c; white 61@64c. Hay firm at 60@65c. Hops heavy. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm. Molasses and rice unchanged. Petroleum dull; crude 5½c; refined 12c. Turpentine heavy at 36½@37c. Eggs firm at 15½@25c. Leather firm at 26½@30c. Wool firm; domestic fleece 43@68c; tubbed 58c. Pork more active at $19 00@19 25. Beef hams $21 50@22; middles dull; long clear 10½c. Lard heavy; prime steam 13¾c. Whisky steady at $1 03½.

DRY GOODS.

Business was less active with commission and importing houses, and the jobbing trade was only moderate. Cotton goods quiet at unchanged prices. Brown cottons and canton flannels fairly active; fancy 8½c. Prints and sidebands in good demand. Tycoon reps jobbing by a large house at 21½c. White and silver grey blankets in brisk demand. Foreign goods dull.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, October 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No 1, spring at 91@92c; No. 2 at 86½c spot; 86¼c seller October; 86¾c November; 84¼c seller year; No. 3 83c; rejected 80½@81c. Corn dull and declined; No. 2 mixed 72c spot; 72¾c for seller October; 68¾c bid for seller November; 67½c for seller year. Oats—dull and lower; No. 2, 49½c spot, 49¾c seller October, 46¼c bid for seller November; 45½c seller year; rejected 44@44¼c. Rye—demand fair and market firm 82@82½c. Barley—demand good at full prices; No. 2 $1 10@1 12¾ spot; $1 14 bid for seller October $1 07@1 07½ seller November. Pork dull at $16 65 seller year. Lard dull and nominal at 13c spot; $11 20 seller year. Whiskey lower at 97½@98c. On call board this afternoon wheat closed unchanged. Corn 73¾c seller October; 69¼c seller November. Oats 49½c seller October.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—Flour dull; superior $3 25@3 75; northwest extra family $5 87½@6; State Indiana and Ohio $5 87½@6 25. Wheat quiet at $1 20@1 22; amber $1 25@1 28. Rye steady at $1 07@1 08. Corn dull; 88@89c for yellow; old 75@80c. Oats dull; white 60@61c. Provisions weak; mess pork 23@23½c; beef hams 20@22c; smoked hams 14½@15c; do sides 12½@14c; do shoulders 8¾@9c. Lard 13¾@14½. Petroleum refined easy at 11½c; crude unchanged. Butter steady; western prime 32@34c; choice western rolls 35@38c. Cheese firm at 16@16½c. Eggs steady; western 27@28c. Whiskey offered at $1 03½.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, October 21.—Cotton quiet and in good demand. Flour declined 25 cents, superfine $3 75@4; extra $4@4 25. Wheat firmer; No. 3 red, fall $1 20½. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 78c. Oats active at 51½@52c. Barley lower; No. 2 $1 05@1 12. Rye declining at 83@84c. Whisky firmer at 99c. Pork lower at 20@20½c. Lard steady; good 11¼c. Hogs lower; Yorkers $4 65@5 10; bacon $5 10@5 30; butcher's 5½@6c. Cattle in good demand; good to western native steers 4½@6c; wintered Texan 2@4c; through do 1¾@2½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, October 21.—Cotton dull at 14½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 10@1 15. Corn active; old 78@80c; new 60c. Oats steady at 52@56c. Rye quiet at 95c. Barley dull and unchanged. Linseed oil 80c. Eggs firm at 21c. Butter and cheese firm. Lard steady and in moderate demand; summer 12¾c bid. Bulk shoulders firmer at 6½@6¾c. Bacon firmer; shoulders 7¾@7½c. clear rib 12¾@13c; clear 14c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 98c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, October 21.—Flour dull and heavy. Wheat dull for western and No 2 western; red $1 18@1 19. Corn dull at 85@93c. Oats dull at 59@60c. Rye firm. Provisions weak; pork $22@22 75; bulk shoulders 7¼c; clear rib 11¾@12c; bacon shoulders 8¼@8½c; clear rib 13¼c; hams unchanged. Lard 15c. Butter unchanged. Coffee, strong. Petroleum unchanged. Whiskey dull; small sales at $1 03.

MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE, October 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak and unsettled; No. 2 Milwaukee 88¼c; No. 1 at 97c. Oats lower and less active; No. 2 at 48c. Corn lower and in light demand; No. 2 mixed 74c. Rye quiet and firm; No. 1 at 85c. Barley firm but quiet; No. 2 at $1 03; No. 3 at 94¼c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, October 21.—There was a steady demand for nearly all kinds of wool. Medium unwashed fleeces and combings and delaines selections still in demand. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 52@55c. Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces from 49@52c. Combing and delaine selections 56@62c. Medium unwashed fleeces 36@40c. Superfine and extra pulled 40@55c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, October 21.—Wheat dull at $1 03@1 09. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats quiet at 34c; No. 2 51c; white 55c. Petroleum steady; standard white 9½c; Ohio State test 11½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, October 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; extra $1 18¼; No. 1 $1 14¼@1 14¾; amber $1 06½. Corn dull at 82c. Oats firm at 51c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, October 21.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat dull; No. 1 white Wabash $1 17; No. 1 white Michigan $1 13½; amber $1 06; No. 1 red $1 10; No. 2 $1 04. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 79½c; new 75c; new seller October 73½c; seller November 66½c; low mixed 77½c; no grade 77c. Oats a shade better; No 2 51½c; cash and seller Michigan 51½c; white 52½c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, 5 P. M—October 21.—Rate of discount in open market for three months bills was 3⅞ per cent., which is ¼ per cent. below the bank of England rate. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank of England on balance to day was £15,000. Consols for money 92¼@92⅝; for account 92⅝@92¾; 5-20s, '65, 105¼; do '67, 109; 10-40s, 103¾; new 5s, 103¼; New York Central 95; Erie 26¼; preferred 44½. Linseed oil 26s 6d@27s.

PARIS, October 21.—Rentes 62 francs 5 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 21.—Cotton dull and easier; middling upland 7⅛@8d; Orleans 8¾d; sales of 12,000 bales American 3,400 bales, speculation and export, 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

LAMP CHIMNEY MARKET.

	Per doz.
Sun No 0, straight or bulb	$ 85
Sun No 1, straight or bulb, 4 oz	90
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